

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***People's Republic of China*

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13 September 1978

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator Refutes Soviet Charges           | A 1 | 1/A6 |
| Former NATO Chief Warns of Soviet Strategic Designs         | A 2 | 1/A7 |
| General Haig Responds to Soviet Criticism of NATO Exercises | A 3 | 1/A8 |
| Thai, Malaysian Papers Hit SRV 'Service' to USSR            | A 4 | 1/A9 |

## UNITED STATES

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| NCNA Delegation Entertained by AP in New York     | A 5 | 1/A10 |
| No Agreement Reached in U.S.-Japanese Trade Talks | A 5 | 1/A10 |

## SOVIET UNION

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| ASEAN Rejects Visit by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister | A 6 | 1/A11 |
|---|-----|-------|

## NORTH ASIA

|  |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks With Kim Il-song in Pyongyang      | A 6  | 1/A11 |
| Teng, Delegation End DPRK Visit, Depart 13 September           | A 7  | 1/A12 |
| Stopover at Simuiju  | A 8  | 1/A13 |
| CCP Friendship Delegation Leader Discusses Visit to DPRK       | A 8  | 1/A13 |
| Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Trade Minister Komoto           | A 9  | 1/A14 |
| Komoto Says Japan Willing To Aid PRC Coalfield Development     | A 9  | 1/A14 |
| [KYODO]  |      |       |
| Japan, PRC Agree on Offshore Oil Exploration Financing [KYODO] | A 10 | 1/B1  |
| Japanese Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks                 | A 10 | 1/B1  |
| Meets With Officials   | A 10 | 1/B1  |
| Meets Liao Cheng-chih  | A 10 | 1/B1  |
| Meets Ku Mu  | A 11 | 1/B2  |
| Japanese Industrialist Discusses Steelworks With Tang Ko       | A 11 | 1/B2  |
| [KYODO]  |      |       |
| Ku Mu Visits Japanese Technological Exhibition                 | A 11 | 1/B2  |
| PRC Academy of Sciences Delegation Leaves for Japan            | A 12 | 1/B3  |
| Hokkaido Meeting Demands Return of Northern Territories        | A 12 | 1/B3  |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

|  |      |      |
|--|------|------|
| China Protests Vietnamese Slander of Ships 'Encroachment'    | A 12 | 1/B3 |
| PRC Negotiator Speaks at 12 September Session of Hanoi Talks | A 13 | 1/B4 |
| NCNA Criticizes AFP Interview of SRV's NHAN DAN Editor       | A 15 | 1/B6 |
| Vice Foreign Minister Confers With Burmese Foreign Minister  | A 16 | 1/B7 |
| Foreign Minister Feted                                       | A 16 | 1/B7 |
| Thai Press Reaction to SRV's Pham Van Dong Visit             | A 17 | 1/B8 |
| Phnom Penh Radio's Criticism of Vietnam Cited                | A 18 | 1/B9 |
| Malaysia To Play More Positive Role in ASEAN Affairs         | A 18 | 1/B9 |

## SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh President Stops Over in Canton 10 September  
Tibetan Friendship Delegation Arrives in Nepal

A 19 1/D10  
A 19 1/D10

## EUROPE

Yugoslav Delegation Stops in Peking After DPRK Visit  
Ulanfu Hosts Banquet  
Received by Chairman Hua  
Tito Praises Hua Visit, Refutes Soviet Remarks  
Yugoslav Army Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow  
Chen Hsi-lin Receives Romanian Architects 3 September  
Defense Ministry Fetes Visiting Romanian Officers  
PRC Orders Coal Mining Equipment From British Firm  
[London FINANCIAL TIMES 11 Sep]  
Turkish Commerce Minister Meets PRC Trade Delegation

A 20 1/B11  
A 20 1/B11  
A 21 1/B12  
A 21 1/B12  
A 23 1/B14  
A 24 1/C1  
A 24 1/C1  
A 25 1/C2  
A 25 1/C2

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Teng Hsiao-ping Meets With Malagasy President in Pyongyang  
Equatorial Guinea Holds Parade on Mao Anniversary  
Mozambican Paper Commemorates Mao's Anniversary  
Yeh Chien-ying Greeted Ethiopian National Day  
Iraqi Vice President Makes Stopover in Peking  
Iranian Declaration of Martial Law Cited

A 25 1/C2  
A 26 1/C3  
A 26 1/C3  
A 27 1/C4  
A 27 1/C4  
A 28 1/C5

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC Military Official Leaves for Mexico Via Japan  
Keng Piao Meets Jamaican 'National Liberation' Youth

A 28 1/C5  
A 28 1/C5

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hua, Yeh Write Inscriptions for Women's Congress  
AFP Cites Hong Kong Paper on Chiang Ching's Death  
Chen I Hails Mao's Role in Founding PLA  
KWANGMING DAILY Probes Question of Truth [8 Sep]  
More on Truth [KWANGMING DAILY 8 Sep]  
PEOPLE'S DAILY on Attitude Toward Material Interests [12 Sep]  
PEOPLE'S DAILY Urges Enforcement of Party Constitution [3 Sep]  
PEOPLE'S DAILY Stresses Linking Gang With Lin Piao [7 Sep]  
Metallurgical Industry Ministry Criticizes Lin, Gang  
China Sums Up Experience in Growing Summer Grain Crops  
PEOPLE'S DAILY Article on Rural Economic Policy [2 Sep]  
KWANGMING DAILY Approves Retention of Private Plots [1 Sep]  
PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Development of Pasture Land [3 Sep]  
PEOPLE'S DAILY Reports on Survey of Scientific Personnel [3 Sep]  
KWANGMING DAILY Article on Ways To Improve Education [2 Sep]

E 1 1/C6  
E 1 1/C6  
E 2 1/C7  
E 3 1/C8  
E 7 1/C12  
E 9 1/C14  
E 16 1/D7  
E 19 1/D10  
E 21 1/D12  
E 23 1/D14  
E 25 1/E2  
E 26 1/E3  
E 27 1/E4  
E 28 1/E5  
E 29 1/E6

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

|  |     |       |
|--|-----|-------|
| Anhui University Article Commemorates Mao's Inscription                | G 1 | 1/E8  |
| Liao Chih-kao Speaks at Fukien Work Conference                         | G 2 | 1/E9  |
| Fukien's Liao Chih-kao Encourages Late Rice Output                     | G 3 | 1/E10 |
| Shanghai Machinery Bureau Holds Meeting on Improving Quality           | G 4 | 1/E11 |
| DPRK Agricultural Delegation Visits Shantung                           | G 5 | 1/E11 |
| Briefs: Shanghai Special-Grade Teachers; Shanghai Biochemistry Society | G 5 | 1/E12 |

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| Hubei Official Speaks at Provincial Militia Work Conference | H 1 | 1/E13 |
| Kwangtung Prefecture Conducts Rectification                 | H 2 | 1/E14 |
| Hainan Rally Reverses Verdict on Trumped-Up Case            | H 3 | 1/F1  |
| Briefs: Kwangsi Meeting on Quality                          | H 4 | 1/F2  |

## SOUTHWEST REGION

|  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| Tibet's Jen Jung Participates in Autumn Harvesting                 | J 1 | 1/F3 |
| YUNNAN DAILY Commentator Stresses Need for Product Quality [7 Sep] | J 1 | 1/F3 |
| Briefs: Taching Awards in Kweichow                                 | J 2 | 1/F4 |

## NORTH REGION

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| Liu Tzu-huo Attends Hopei Militia Work Conference     | K 1 | 1/F5 |
| Inner Mongolia Public Security Conference Closes      | K 1 | 1/F5 |
| INNER MONGOLIA DAILY Editorial                        | K 3 | 1/F7 |
| Inner Mongolia Secretary Discusses Criteria for Truth | K 4 | 1/F8 |

## NORTHEAST REGION

|  |     |       |
|--|-----|-------|
| Northeast China Power Network Improves, Li Te-sheng Visits | L 1 | 1/F10 |
| Heilungkiang Rescues Autumn Harvest From Frost             | L 2 | 1/F11 |
| Kirin Committee Holds Meeting on Student Admissions Work   | L 2 | 1/F11 |

## NORTHWEST REGION

|  |     |       |
|--|-----|-------|
| SHENSI DAILY Urges Promotion of Wheat Cultivation      | M 1 | 1/F13 |
| NCNA Features Rural Medical Service in Sinkiang        | M 2 | 1/F14 |
| Briefs: Sinkiang Bairam Festival; Ningsia Summer Grain | M 3 | 1/G1  |

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## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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86



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I. 13 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR REFUTES SOVIET CHARGES

OW122320Y Peking NCNA in English 2305 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Sep (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a Commentator's article refuting groundless Soviet attacks on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran. The article, entitled "Groundless Attacks," follows:

The visit to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, has had tremendous repercussions throughout the world. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's tour of three countries in Europe and Asia was part of China's normal contacts with Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran aimed to strengthen mutual understanding and friendly cooperation and it has been in the interests of the peoples. Public opinion in the world, and particularly in Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran, has enthusiastically reported and positively appraised this visit which has been crowned with great success.

But some people are not at all happy about this visit. The Soviet leading clique, through its official mouthpieces, has tried its utmost to distort and attack this friendship tour. But their arguments are preposterous and their attacks fantastic.

It is said that the Soviet authorities have flown into a rage because Chairman Hua dealt on anti-hegemonism several times in the speeches he made during the visit. What is there to be surprised about? The Chinese Government's stand for anti-hegemonism in international affairs is known to the world. How can you forbid people to rally together and combat hegemonism which violates the accepted norm of equal treatment between nations, encroaches upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries and poses a grave threat to peace and security in the world? The world people's struggle against super-power hegemonism has grown into a powerful historical current today. Now that certain people want to pursue hegemonism and rule supreme in the world, it is natural and beyond reproach that others will rise against hegemonism.

What is particularly absurd is that TASS made a point of quoting a passage from one of Chairman Hua's speeches in Iran--"the affairs of a country should be handled by its people, the affairs of a region should be handled by the countries of that region and the affairs of the world should be settled by all the countries through consultation"--and levelling the charge that these remarks contained "anti-Soviet contents" and were directed against the Soviet Union. Isn't the TASS accusation precisely an evidence that the Soviet Union still holds fast to its stand of opposition to the sovereign principle that the affairs of a nation should be handled by the people of that nation, and insists on interfering in the affairs of other countries and other regions?

The Soviet Union also has accused China of "interfering in the affairs of the Balkans." It is true that, of the three countries Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited, two are situated in the Balkans. But, logically speaking, it is very absurd to call the visit by the leader of a country to countries in another region an act of "interference." Chairman Hua's visit was warmly welcomed by the people of Romania and Yugoslavia. Does it mean that the people of Balkan countries were showing warm welcome to an act of interference in the affairs of the Balkans? During his visit Chairman Hua once and again stressed that the peoples need a peaceful international environment and oppose war and the threat of war. And he expressed wishes for the prosperity of the host countries and the well-being of their people.

How could this be "interference in the affairs of the Balkans?" In fact, Romania and Yugoslavia have the absolute right to speak on such matters. The leaders of the two countries have highly appraised Chairman Hua's visit. President Ceausescu maintained that the visit marked "a historic moment in the chronicle of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples" of Romania and China. President Tito has stressed that the exchange of visits between the leaders of Yugoslavia and China was of historical significance and will be the foundations and momentum for deepening mutual understanding and furthering cooperation in the future. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has been making carping comments on the visit. This is indeed out-and-out interference in Balkan affairs.

The Soviet leading clique has also directed its attack against the three host countries which offered warm hospitality to Chairman Hua. The Soviet press arrogantly charged the leaders of these countries with allegedly failing in the talks to make clear their stand on this or that international issue and attacked one of the countries for its failure to draw a demarcation line with so-called anti-Soviet remarks, etc. One cannot help asking: Who has given the Soviet Union the right to be so bossy to others? No independent and sovereign state would tolerate the crude interference in its internal affairs as is contained in the Soviet rhetoric, which has naturally met with rebuff.

In a recent speech, President Tito sternly criticized the vicious Soviet practice of using "all sorts of lies" "in the press and in speeches to attack Yugoslavia. Criticizing the Soviet behaviour of lecturing others, the Yugoslav paper VJESNIK points out that the USSR has no right to dictate to others as to who should or should not hold talks with whom, what they must or must not bring up in the talks and, of all these activities, what should or should not be written into the official communique. The Iranian paper RASTAKHIZ stresses that the offensive views on Iranian-Chinese relations subjectively expressed by certain countries should be regarded as intervention in the internal affairs (of the two countries).

Moscow has been angry because it is in the habit of regarding some other countries as its own spheres of influence. It thinks that other countries have only a limited sovereignty and must get Moscow's approval as to what they can or cannot do, which country may be contacted, and how wide that contact should be. In Moscow's eyes, therefore, whoever adheres to the principles of independence and sovereignty and of self-determination in regard to his internal and external policies must be charged with the monstrous crime of insubordination. But Brezhnev's "theory of limited sovereignty" is not always workable. Moscow's angry snarls during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit have not scared the people of those countries which have embarked on the path of independence and sovereignty, but have incurred their powerful counter-attacks. The Kremlin's swashbuckling has revealed its true hegemonist features.

#### FORMER NATO CHIEF WARNS OF SOVIET STRATEGIC DESIGNS

OW111421Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] London, 10 Sep (HSINHUA)--General Sir Walter Walker warns in a book published here today that the Soviet Union is "an imperialist power still on the move" with its tentacles spread all over the world.

General Walker, who is former NATO commander-in-chief of allied forces in northern Europe, stresses that it must be crazy for the West to feed the Soviet arms industry while the Soviet Union continues to increase its defence budget.

In his new book entitled "The Bear At the Back Door," the general points out that as part of its world-domination strategy, Russia's ambitious design is to outflank Europe at sea from south to north, control the sources of oil supply and dominate the sea routes in the Indian and South and North Atlantic oceans. By gaining dominance of Western Europe, it wants to proceed to dictate to the United States.

To achieve an overwhelming superiority in its global strategy, Sir Walker notes, Russia has a master plan "to undermine a nation and capture it from within through war by proxy." What is more, the book says, the Russians "intend to exploit differences between the various races; encourage the differences to widen through propaganda and violent actions, then start to control the various groups and finally take over the group that becomes dominant."

In southern Africa, the author points out, the Soviet Union, by blackmail, by aggression war through proxy, or simply by brute force, "intends to absorb the whole of southern Africa, and thus deprive the West of vital minerals and control of Europe's lifeline around the Cape."

In face of this reality, General Sir Walker says, it must be crazy for the West to continue to feed the Soviet arms industry while the Soviet Union continues to increase its defence budget. He stresses that there could not be two Soviet Unions: One peaceful and the other conducting aggression war and subversion by proxy wherever a soft underbelly is found.

"There is only the Soviet Union, an imperialist power still on the move," with its tentacles spread all over the world, the author writes.

#### GENERAL HAIG RESPONDS TO SOVIET CRITICISM OF NATO EXERCISES

OW071826Y Peking NCNA in English 1724 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--General Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, today symbolically handed over some 13,000 U.S. troops to West German General Franz-Josef Schulze, commander-in-chief of NATO forces in central Europe, at a parade ceremony at the U.S. base in Ramstein, West Germany.

Together with troops of other NATO countries, the U.S. troops, about half of which have already arrived and the rest are to be airlifted to Ramstein, will take part in NATO's annual "Autumn Forge" series of allied manoeuvres in Europe.

At the ceremony attended by about 1,500 troops from seven NATO countries, General Haig, who is also commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in Europe, emphasized that NATO's present autumn manoeuvres are "a fire-ordeal for our collective security." In view of the steady Soviet expansion of its military strength, he said, the Western countries must improve the cooperation among their armed forces. The autumn manoeuvres are aimed at enhancing the coordination among the ground, naval and air forces of thirteen countries.

Deputy U.S. Defence Secretary Charles Duncan, speaking at the ceremony, said that the United States remains firmly committed to defend Western Europe. He said, "we are here because of self interest. The defence of Europe and the defence of the United States have become one and the same thing."



I. 13 Sep 78

A 4

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

At a press conference following the ceremony, General Haig retorted to a Soviet attack on the NATO autumn manoeuvres. He considered as unreal the Soviet accusation that the manoeuvres of NATO troops are provocative. In the past four years, the total forces taking part in the annual autumn manoeuvres have been maintained at almost the same level.

To airlift American troops to Europe from the United States is the main content of the exercises code-named "Reforger" (Return of Forces to Germany). Since 1968, the United States has staged such airlift exercises every autumn within the framework of the NATO manoeuvres in order to strengthen its capability of reinforcing Western Europe swiftly in case the latter is attacked by the Soviet Union.

THAI, MALAYSIAN PAPERS HIT SRV 'SERVICE' TO USSR

OW091714Y Peking NCNA in English 1618 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Sep (HSINHUA)--Newspapers in Thailand and Malaysia published editorials and articles, exposing the Vietnamese authorities' service to Soviet expansion in South-east Asia and calling on members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to heighten their vigilance.

A recent article in the Thai paper MATICHON says, "The tension in Vietnam's relations with its neighbours has opened the door to the Soviet control of Vietnamese politics. Vietnam will become a base for Soviet expansionist forces."

The article says, that as a result of the Soviet diplomatic tactics, Vietnam's policy of independence will disappear step by step. It holds that the change of Vietnam's attitude towards the ASEAN and Thailand is sudden and is a temporary expedient. Such a change lacks sincerity. It is a diplomatic tactic or a trick of international politics.

The Malaysian paper SIN CHEW JIT POH says in yesterday's editorial, "A question troubling the ASEAN is whether Hanoi's diplomatic offensive against the ASEAN is made out of its own will or under the orders of another country in an attempt to infiltrate into the ASEAN and realize certain political aims."

The editorial says, "Hanoi's change of attitude towards the ASEAN coincides with Moscow's change of views about the ASEAN. Furthermore, the war between Vietnam and Kampuchea and the worsening of relations between Vietnam and China also happened at this juncture. There are obviously certain connections among these incidents and factors. Hanoi's intention will be fully understood by studying these factors together." The editorial holds that it is difficult for Vietnam to realize its political aims by currying favour with the ASEAN.

An editorial carried in the Malaysian paper KUANG HUA YIT PAO on September 4 lists historical facts to show Vietnam's opposition to and attack on the ASEAN. It says, "The Soviet Union has set up military bases on Vietnamese territory and Vietnam's image in the world is that of a Soviet follower and tool. With such a subtle relationship and situation, Vietnam's gesture of friendship with the ASEAN will inevitably arouse suspicion that ill intention is behind its smiles." The editorial asks whether the Vietnamese leader's visit to the ASEAN and the forthcoming visit to Southeast Asian countries by Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin "are just a coincidence or a deliberate arrangement. This is also something worth pondering."

I. 13 Sep 78

A 5

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The paper in an editorial on September 6 says, "By openly seeking the embrace of Moscow, Hanoi has not only aroused vigilance among countries in Southeast Asia over its words and deeds, but also shocked countries concerned in other parts of the world, so they will have to take a cautious attitude towards it. As a result, Vietnam is facing the danger of being more and more isolated."

#### UNITED STATES

NCNA DELEGATION ENTERTAINED BY AP IN NEW YORK

OW121354Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] New York, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Keith Fuller, president and general manager of Associated Press, entertained the visiting delegation of HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY at dinner here this evening. The delegation is led by HSINHUA Director Tseng Tao.

Present at the dinner party were AP Vice-President and executive editor Lou Boccardi, President and publisher of the New York DAILY NEWS Tex James, Chairman and Vice-President of the WALL STREET JOURNAL Warren Phillips, President and publisher of the New York TIMES Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, President of the Clay Communications Inc. John McGee, publisher of the MEXICO LEDGER Bob White, and others.

The delegation today began its visit in the United States as guest of ASSOCIATED PRESS. It started its U.S. tour on September first at the invitation of UPI.

During the past ten days the delegation visited New York, Bangor, Boston, Wichita, Hutchinson, Kansas, Chicago, Milwaukee and other places. The governor of Maine and the mayors of Bangor, Boston and Milwaukee met and had friendly conversations with the Chinese visitors.

The leader of the delegation Tseng Tao gave a return dinner in Chicago on September 9 in honour of Roderick W. Beaton, president of UPI; H.S. Stevenson, vice-president and editor in chief of UPI, and other American friends in journalist circles.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED IN U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

OW092058Y Peking NCNA in English 2021 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Sep (HSINHUA)--The three-day negotiations between the United States and Japan on an expansion of U.S. agricultural exports to Japan ended in Washington on September 7 with no concrete agreement concluded, according to a UPI report yesterday from that city.

In a statement issued at the end of the negotiations, the U.S. administration's top trade negotiator Robert S. Strauss said that although "substantial progress" was made, "we did not achieve our basic negotiating objective."

AP reported on September 7 that during the negotiations, the United States urged Japan to import more U.S. agricultural products, beef and citrus in particular. Japan imported 4 billion dollars' worth of agricultural products from the United States in 1977, including 136 million dollars' worth of citrus and beef. The United States hoped that Japan will double its quotas, not set at 90,000 tons annually for beef and 45,000 tons for citrus.

Ichiro Nakagawa, Japanese minister of agriculture and forestry who took part in the negotiations, said that Japan has a surplus in both beef and citrus, owing to increases in import quotas.



At the same time, it will be difficult for Japan to increase citrus imports, because a surplus of citrus production has developed in Japan. He added that if Japan makes concessions only to the United States, other countries as Australia and New Zealand, which demand increases in their beef exports to Japan, will say that Japan responds only to big countries.

In the past few years, the United States has registered growing deficits in its trade with Japan. U.S. journals estimated that the United States will register this year a deficit exceeding last year's 10 billion dollars in its trade with Japan. Ichior Nakagawa called the trade imbalance between the United States and Japan a "serious problem," which may reach 11 billion dollars this year. He added that the two sides agreed to meet again as soon as possible.

## SOVIET UNION

## ASEAN REJECTS VISIT BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

OW111216Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 11 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--"The Association of Southeast Asian Nations rejected after consultation a visit by the Soviet deputy foreign minister to the region," said a report from Kuala Lumpur carried in the evening edition of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN on September 9.

The paper's correspondent Ogawa quoted diplomatic sources in Kuala Lumpur as saying that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin had requested a visit to the ASEAN countries scheduled in mid-September for building closer relations with them, but the plan was "postponed indefinitely." The diplomatic sources said that "ostensibly the postponement was made due to the inconvenience of both sides; but in fact, the Southeast Asian countries refused the visit after consulting each other."

"Part of the itinerary of Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin has been published. The sudden cancellation is extraordinary in diplomatic practice," the report said.

It said, "The deputy foreign minister found the door to the ASEAN slammed before he started his journey. Thus the Soviet diplomacy aimed at building up relations with the ASEAN stumbled at the very beginning."

## NORTH ASIA

## TENG HSIAO-PING HOLDS TALKS WITH KIM IL-SONG IN PYONGYANG

OW121914Y Peking NCNA in English 1838 GMT 12 Sep 78 CW

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Talks were held here today between Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They exchanged views on a wide range of problems concerning the current international situation and problems of common interest, and their views were most harmonious. The talks proceeded in a sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the Chinese side were: Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

1. 13 Sep 78

A 7

THE  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present on the Korean side were Kim Yong-ham, member of the Political Committee, secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and President Kim Il-song also held exclusive talks.

TENG, DELEGATION END DPRK VISIT, DEPART 13 SEPTEMBER

OW130854Y Peking MCNA in English 0741 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese party and government delegation with Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, as leader and Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, third secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, as deputy leader left here by special train for home this morning after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was fine and sunny today and a warm atmosphere of Korea-China friendship prevailed at the Pyongyang railway station. Huge portraits of President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stood at the centre of the station over which the national flags of Korea and China were fluttering in the breeze. There were also red streamers inscribed with slogans in Korean and Chinese reading: "Warm Send-Off to the Friendly Envoy of the Fraternal Chinese People!" "Long Live the Blood-Cemented and Unbreakable Militant Friendship and Solidarity Between the Korean and Chinese People!" Pyongyang residents with bouquets in their hands lined the platform to bid farewell to the Chinese guests.

When Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping stepped out of the car and walked into the platform in the company of Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of Korea, prolonged cheers burst out at the railway station. Korean women artists started to perform graceful national dances to the strains of music.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the railway station, beginning with the playing of the national anthems of Korea and China. Accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping reviewed a guard of honour of the ground force of the Korean People's Army.

Charming Children's League members presented flowers to Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and his party.

Before boarding the train, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping cordially shook hands with and warmly embraced Vice-President Pak Song-chol and other Korean leaders. At this moment, prolonged cheers burst out again at the railway station. People wished that the friendship between the Korean and Chinese people will continue to be consolidated and develop, and wished Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and his party a good journey.

I. 13 Sep 78

A 8

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Seeing off the Chinese party and government delegation at the railway station were also Korean party and government leaders (Chin-u, Kim Man-kun and Ho Tam and leading members of departments concerned.

Korean Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Kyong-yul left here by the same train to send off the Chinese guests at the Korean border city of Sinuiju.

Also present at the station were Charge d'Affaires ad interim Ho Chang-ming and all staff members of the Chinese Embassy, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission Niu Ko-lun and the staff members of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping received at the Chinese Embassy yesterday afternoon Chinese comrades working or studying in Korea, and had a photograph taken with them.

#### Stopover at Sinuiju

OW130914Y Peking NCNA in English 0845 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Sinuiju, 13 Sep--(HSINHUA)--The Chinese party and government delegation led by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, arrived here today on its way home from Pyongyang and was warmly welcomed by leading members and people of the city.

The Sinuiju railway station was newly decorated. The national flags of Korea and China fluttered in the breeze and there were big streamers inscribed with the words: "A Warm Send-Off to the Friendly Envoys of the Fraternal Chinese People!" "Long Live the Indestructible Friendship and Solidarity Cemented With Blood Between the Korean and Chinese People!" The loudspeaker broadcast the strains of "Ode to Chairman Hua" and people waved bouquets and danced.

During his short stay at the station, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping had a cordial talk with Kim Hyong-yul, Choe Man-kuk and other leading members of party and government organs of North Pyongan Province and Sinuiju City.

Korean Vice-Foreign Minister Kim Hyong-yul accompanying the Chinese party and government delegation to Sinuiju arrived by the same train.

#### CCP FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEADER DISCUSSES VISIT TO DPRK

OW120610Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Radio talk by Yang Ching-chen, minister in charge of the Nationalities Affairs Commission of the State Council and leader of the CCP party workers friendship delegation to the DPRK: "Sino-Korean Friendship Is Everlasting"--recorded]

[Excerpts] September 9th is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the great Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On this glorious day we sincerely extend our fraternal and warmest congratulations to the Korean comrades-in-arms. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the CCP party workers friendship delegation paid a friendly visit to the neighbor country on the eve of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK. We were warmly received by the KWP and the Korean people. Beautiful Korea and the heroic Korean people made unforgettable impressions on us.

What was most moving and unforgettable to us was that Comrade Kim Il-song, 1st secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received all the comrades of the delegation. He had a most cordial and extremely important talk with us and we were greatly inspired. Thus, we again express our heartfelt thanks and profound respects to respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, the KWP and the Korean people.

In May of this year, the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, at the invitation of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, and carrying out the behests of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai, personally went to Korea on a formal friendly visit and, together with President Kim, carried the friendship between the two countries, the two parties and two peoples to a new and higher level. The historic meeting of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song was a glorious new page in Sino-Korean friendship and a new milestone in the history of friendly relations between China and Korea. It was of tremendous and far-reaching significance to further developing the fraternal relations between the two parties and the peoples of the two countries, promoting socialist revolution and construction in the two countries, the common struggle of the two peoples in the international arena and enhancing the militant unity of the Third World.

The 3,000-li beautiful land of Korea is one entity. But it has been artificially divided by the military demarcation line. This sad reality is caused by U.S. imperialism's forcible occupation of South Korea and its stubborn pursuance of a policy of aggression and maintenance of a divided Korea.

To realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, President Kim Il-song put forward the well-known three principles and five-point program and the Korean people have waged an arduous and unremitting struggle. All CCP members and Chinese people firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland.

#### LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER KOMOTO

OW121628Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry of Japan, and his party here this afternoon.

Japanese ambassador to China Shoji Sato attended.

Present was Liu Hsi-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade.

#### KOMOTO SAYS JAPAN WILLING TO AID PRC COALFIELD DEVELOPMENT

OW130508Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 13 Sep (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, has expressed Japan's readiness to extend active cooperation to China in its coalfield development projects. Komoto made the Japanese Government's stand clear to Hsiao Han, minister of coal industry, in a meeting held Tuesday.

Han told Komoto that China has an estimated 1.5 trillion tons of coal reserves and plans to double its coal production in 10 years and double it further by the end of the century. The Chinese minister also revealed plans to develop one coalfield each in Shantung and Shansi Province, seeking positive Japanese cooperation in the projects.



I. 13 Sep 78

A 10

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Han said China wished to utilize Japanese mining technology fully in the development of the coalfields. Komoto replied that Japan would accept the Chinese request, and asked Han to consult with Shingo Ariyoshi, president of Mitusi Mining Co., when he visits the capital late in September.

The governmental Japan National Oil Corp. and the Chinese side had earlier reached basic agreement to cooperate in the development of submarine oil resources in Pohai and at the mouth of the Chu Chiang River, southern China.

Before his meeting with Han, Komoto met Sung Chen-ming, minister of petroleum industry, and told him that the Japanese Government would cooperate positively in the oil development projects. Referring to the development of major oil and gas fields included in China's 10-year (1976-85) economic development plan, Sung said he believed such fields are promising ones.

The Chinese minister said several specific offers have been made by some countries to cooperate with China in oil development projects. But Sung said preference would be given to Japan if the terms for cooperation are the same.

Komoto said that the private trade arrangement between Japan and China, signed in mid-February, calls for Japan's purchase of 15 million tons of crude a year in 1982 but in subsequent years, Japan would be ready to take much larger amounts of Chinese crude.

#### JAPAN, PRC AGREE ON OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION FINANCING

OW130511Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 13 Sep (KYODO)--Japan and China have reached broad agreement on a Chinese-proposed method of financing investment in joint offshore oil exploration in Pohai Bay, visiting Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto indicated Tuesday night. The proposal calls for China to assure that it pays the cost of the project it is supposed to share even if it ends in failure.

Initially, the project will be financed by Japanese investment alone, with China paying its shared cost in the future with oil--from the oilfield to be developed in case of success and from existing sources in case of failure.

Komoto told reporters Japan will accept the investment-guarantee formula. It was speculated earlier that China might follow the example of Japanese-Soviet joint oil development off Sakhalin under which Japan is to cover all the cost in the event of failure.

#### JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Meets With Officials

OW121153Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Tuan Yun, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Sung Yang-chu, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Yuan Pao-hua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; and Liu Hsi-wen, vice minister of foreign trade, met all members of the friendship delegation of the Kansai Economic Federation from Japan led by Hosai Hyuga on separate occasions today. They exchanged views on questions concerning the further development of the bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Meets Liao Cheng-chih

OW121205Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met with the friendship delegation of the Kansai Economic Federation of Japan with Hosai Hyuga as its leader and Daigo Miyado as its deputy leader, and had breakfast together with them.

1. 13 Sep 78

A 11

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In a friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts chatted cordially. Hosai Hyuga and other Japanese guests present are old friends of the Chinese people. They have made contributions to promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and developing the trade relations between the two countries.

Wang Yao-ting and Hsiao Fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, were present on the occasion.

#### Meets Ku Mu

OW121207Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ku Mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the friendship delegation of the Kansai Economic Federation of Japan with Hosai Hyuga as its leader and Daigo Miyado as its deputy leader.

After the meeting Vice-Premier Ku Mu gave a luncheon for the Japanese friends.

Present were Sung Yang-chu and Pai Hsiang-yin, vice-ministers of the State Capital Construction Commission, and Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

#### JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST DISCUSSES STEELWORKS WITH TANG KO

OW130835Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0649 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Sep (KYODO)--A Japanese steel industry leader has proposed the construction of a modern integrated steelworks near the existing Anshan Steelworks in northeastern China.

The proposal was made by Hosai Hyuga, chairman of Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., now touring China as leader of the Kansai Economic Federation's good-will mission, when he met here Tuesday with Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry.

Hyuga said his company was ready to offer full cooperation to China in laying down steelworks layout building various types of steelworks equipment.

The Chinese minister replied that the proposal was very interesting and would be studied.

#### KU MU VISITS JAPANESE TECHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITION

OW121704Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu visited the Japanese exhibition of technology in the metal working and building materials industries here this evening.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu carefully examined the exhibits and chatted cordially with leaders of the exhibition group and technicians on the stands.

Also visiting the exhibition were Vice-Ministers of the State Capital Construction Commission Han Kuang and Peng Min.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Ku Mu during the visit were Teiji Hagiwara, vice-chairman of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and leader of the exhibition group.



I. 13 Sep 78

A 12

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN

OW121356Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--A ten-member delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Vice-President Chou Pei-yuan and with Deputy Secretary General Chin Li-sheng as its deputy leader left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association of Japan.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Presidents Hu Ko-shih and Yen Chi-tsu and Deputy Secretaries General Liu Chun and Li Su of the academy.

HOKKAIDO MEETING DEMANDS RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW112139Y Peking NCNA in English 2121 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Some 500 workers' representatives from all parts of Japan met in Nemuro, Hokkaido, on September 3, demanding that the Soviet Union return the northern territories.

Addressing the meeting, Kazuo Mackawa, secretary general of the Japanese Confederation of Labour, said that return of the four northern islands is the prerequisite to a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty.

A resolution adopted at the meeting demands that the Soviet Union return without delay Japan's four northern islands now under illegal Soviet occupation and that Japanese fishermen be assured of safety while operating in the waters around these island prior to their return to Japan.

The confederation also sent propaganda teams to various parts of the country to publicize the demand for the return of Japanese territories. In an interview with team members, Vice-Governor of Miyagi Prefecture Shichiro Otsuki said, "The point I want to reaffirm once again is that the four northern islands are Japan's inherent territories. I call on the people in the prefecture to work for their return." Mayor of Hakodate City Yashisi Yano said, "Many people in this city came from Etorofu and the other northern islands. Hakodate is very much concerned about this matter."

The confederation organized groups of people to Nosappu Cape where the northern islands are visible on a fine day. Angered by the Soviet surveillance boats plying the waters there, the people shouted at the top of their voice, "Give back our islands!" and "Give back our territory!"

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CHINA PROTESTS VIETNAMESE SLANDER OF SHIPS' 'ENCROACHMENT'

OW121907Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep--The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam sent a note to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today to strongly protest the Vietnamese side's action, which runs counter to internationally recognized guiding principles, in dealing with the Chinese fishing boats which were forced to enter Vietnamese waters in order to seek shelter from strong winds. The note also solemnly refutes the Vietnamese side's lie in slandering the Chinese fishing boats for "encroaching" upon Vietnamese territorial waters.

The note, delivered today by First Secretary Chou Hui-min of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam to the responsible person of the Department of Chinese Affairs in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, says: "On 6 August, six fishing boats belonging to two communes of Tienpai and Suishi counties in Kwangtung Province, China, sailed forth to engage in production. When they received a forecast of strong winds on 9 August, the fishing boats started to turn back toward the Chinese port on 10 August. But on the morning of 11 August, due to an 11-grade wind force typhoon, the boats were forced to enter Vietnamese territorial waters to seek shelter from the typhoon. They received a permit from the Vietnamese public security personnel who issued a certificate verifying that the fishing boats were there for the purpose of seeking shelter from the typhoon.

"First of all, the seeking of shelter at the nearest port by fishing boats operating on the high seas in times of typhoon is a common international practice. This is also a tradition for Chinese and Vietnamese fishing boats. Therefore, the Vietnamese side's claim that the Chinese fishing boats encroached upon Vietnamese territorial waters is entirely groundless."

The note points out: When the Chinese fishing boats were docked at the Vietnamese port, seeking shelter from the typhoon, Vietnamese troops forced the Chinese fishermen to sign a statement "admitting their encroachment upon Vietnamese territorial waters," forcibly confiscated articles on the boats, and fired upon these Chinese boats. This runs entirely counter to internationally recognized guiding principles. The Chinese side lodges a strong protest in this regard and demands that the Vietnamese side return all the items that were forcibly confiscated.

#### PRC NEGOTIATOR SPEAKS AT 12 SEPTEMBER SESSION OF HANOI TALKS

OW121949Y Peking NCNA in English 1925 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, put forth propositions for an overall solution to the question at the sixth session held here today.

He said: "We sincerely hope that the Vietnamese side will seriously study and consider these propositions of the Chinese side, taking into account the deep-seated desire of our two peoples. Provided this is done, it will not be difficult to find an answer to the questions referred to in the four points raised by the Vietnamese Government delegation at the September 7 session."

Following him, Hoang Bich Son read a mimeographed statement, stating that he was "not satisfied with" Chung Hsi-tung's comment on the four points raised by the Vietnamese side. In reply, Chung Hsi-tung pointed out, "In my statement today I have not made detailed comments on the four points you raised at the previous session.... Nevertheless, in your prepared statement you have expressed your dissatisfaction with questions that I have not raised and remarks that I have not made. This attitude is not serious at all. It is, to use a philosophical term, apriorism." He added: "I hope you will not try to guess what I am going to say at the next session, and will not write down something in your text about matters that I do not refer to."

In his second speech today, Chung Hsi-tung noted that the four points for "solving the question of the Hoa people" raised by the Vietnamese delegation at the previous session were not a proposal to solve the dispute, still less a principled proposal for an overall solution to the problem of the Chinese residents in Vietnam. They were only a continuation of the Vietnamese side making use of the negotiations for anti-China propaganda.

The 1955 agreement between the two parties, he added, is the guide for settling the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam. However, the Vietnamese side did not mention a single word about the agreement in those four points.

Referring to the Vietnamese demand that the Chinese side "stop using the Hoa people to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam" (as noted in the four points), Chung Hsi-tung said that this showed that the Vietnamese side was continuing to carry on its anti-China campaign at the negotiating table by means of fabricated slanders. The Vietnamese side demanded that the Chinese side should not "arbitrarily push those people who recently left Vietnam for China back to Vietnam in an illegal manner." This was another malicious slander against China.

The Chinese side actually proposed that the Vietnamese side receive back those Vietnamese citizens who are of pure Vietnamese origin and were driven into Chinese territory, including the minority nationalities of Vietnam who were ousted by the Vietnamese side when it was "purifying" the border areas and other northern provinces. The Vietnamese Government delegation leader Hoang Bich Son flatly denied that there were Vietnamese citizens among those who had been driven to China together with Chinese nationals. He asserted that the title "Vietnamese citizens" was fabricated by the Chinese side in order to push people back into Vietnam and thereby create new difficulties.

However, Dang San, chief member of the Vietnamese delegation and deputy director of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry, who sat beside Hoang Bich Son at today's negotiations, had repeatedly declared at the talks in late July with the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi that among those people "illegally crossing the boundary" to China were tens of thousands of people belonging to the minority nationalities of Vietnam.

Chung Hsi-tung said that it was only natural that the Vietnamese authorities were duty-bound to receive back Vietnamese citizens who had been expelled into Chinese territory. "The reason why you try to equate Chinese nationals with the Vietnamese citizens expelled into China is to escape your responsibility for your own citizens and confuse world opinion and maliciously abuse China."

When Chung Hsi-tung cited the statements made by Dang San on this matter, Dang San sat in mute embarrassment, while Hoang Bich Son offered no denial. Neither dared say whose statement was true.

Referring to the sentence "The Vietnamese Government calls on all Hoa people in Vietnam to stay in Vietnam to earn their living in peace" in the four points raised by the Vietnamese side, Chung Hsi-tung said that the Chinese nationals were actually willing to stay in Vietnam to earn their living in peace. They had fled for their lives only because of the persecution and expulsion practiced by the Vietnamese authorities. They were victimized. Therefore, it was crucial for the Vietnamese authorities to guarantee that they would stop persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals and should not make any call on them. "Making a call is only a vicious intrigue just as you had tried to issue an 'appeal' to mislead the Chinese nationals before."

Commenting on the exit procedures that the "Hoa people" and "Chinese residents" should go through before leaving for China as proposed in the Vietnamese four points, Chung Hsi-tung said, "The reason why you are talking about exit procedures, but evading the controversies surrounding the settlement of Chinese residents, is because you are trying to legalize your persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals."

I. 13 Sep 78

A 15

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Chinese delegation leader added that the Vietnamese side was still expelling Chinese residents on the border and that it was deliberately creating a war atmosphere by spreading rumours such as "China wants to unleash a war" and was removing the Chinese residents from border areas and forbidding them to live there. Taking China as a formidable enemy, they are calling on the residents on the border to "work and to fight." Chung Hsi-tung asked, "Why are you so interested in going to war with China? What profit will you gain from fighting with China?" "This is not merely a question of the expulsion of Chinese residents but also a question regarding relations between the two countries. How far will you go in this respect?"

In his statement today, Hoang Bich Son merely struck up his old tune. He claimed that in 1955 the two parties "did not reach any agreement on the question of Chinese nationals residing in South Vietnam" and "the Vietnamese of Chinese origin residing in south Vietnam had already become Vietnamese citizens." He alleged that there were no Chinese nationals in south Vietnam except "those holding identity cards issued in Taiwan and Hong Kong and those adopting the nationality of other countries."

Today's session, which started at 9:00 and ended at 13:45, was the longest session since the negotiations began.

NCNA CRITICIZES AFP INTERVIEW OF SRV'S NHAN DAN EDITOR

OW130210Y Peking NCNA in English 0138 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

["Commentary: Voluntary Confession Reveals Premeditated Aggression Against Kampuchea, Anti-China Campaign"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 13 Sep (HSINHUA correspondent)--In what was described as "a frank interview" with AFP on September 7, Hoang Tung, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN, made it nakedly clear that the current acts of aggression carried out by the Vietnamese authorities against Kampuchea and their activities against China are long premeditated moves and that they are sabre-rattling to create a war atmosphere.

According to the AFP dispatch from Hanoi, Hoang Tung was impudent enough to declare that the Vietnamese authorities support "those opposed to the regime (of Democratic Kampuchea)." He revealed that as early as in the first years of the 1970's the Vietnamese authorities had intended to lay a murderous hand on the Kampuchean leadership. He said, "There were several Vietnamese divisions in Cambodia at the time and Cambodia's forces were limited. If we had intervened, the situation would have evolved differently." "Perhaps we are now paying for that mistake," he added in a tone of regret and dismay.

Hoang Tung grumbled that China is "doing everything to maintain the Cambodian Government in power." "If we intervened we would have to bear the consequences," he said. So he resorted to abuse, attacking China for having "worldwide ambitions." Moreover, he smeared the state of affairs in China by alleging that China "has moved away from the communist line since the Cultural Revolution in 1966." He raved in a fit of war hysteria, "We must accept that there is a danger of war (between China and Vietnam) and be prepared for it." "We have a colossal army and its elite is stronger than ever," he added boastfully.

Not a few people have been at a loss since the Vietnamese authorities began to engage in open anti-China and anti-Chinese activities. They have been asking why the Vietnamese authorities have suddenly become so averse and hostile to China, their "comrade and brother." What is the cause of the change? Now Hoang Tung's statements, which are as "frank" as they are bellicose, have furnished a most satisfactory answer.



I. 13 Sep 78

A 16

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

If one wishes to know something more about the change of attitude on the part of the Vietnamese authorities, it would help to recall Hoang Tung's interview granted to a Western reporter in 1976. In that interview, he had this to say: "During the (Vietnamese) war, it was vital for Vietnam that both China and the USSR helped north Vietnam to the full. Today, it is no longer so vital for this country to follow that policy.... The rapprochement with the USSR plays a very important role for Vietnam today. There is a tangibly strong Soviet interest coinciding with Vietnamese interests--to reduce Chinese influence in this part of the world." And he added: "We begin more and more to lean towards the USSR."

This statement was then published in U.S. and European papers. One paper called the reader's attention to the fact that "the editor is also a member of Vietnam's Central Committee and as such was obviously expressing official views."

The two interviews indicate that there were principally two reasons for the switch of the Vietnamese authorities from its policy of friendship towards China after the end of the Vietnamese war. First, they wanted to "intervene" in Kampuchea for regional hegemonist pursuits but failed to earn support from China. Secondly, "there is a tangibly strong Soviet interest coinciding with Vietnamese interests--to reduce Chinese influence in this part of the world." What are the common interests of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in "this part of the world?" The Soviet Union has already seen in the Vietnamese authorities a "reliable outpost," as Vietnam has claimed, in Southeast Asia. Vietnam has the active support of the Soviet Union in its effort to establish an "Indochina federation." Again, Vietnam's proposal for "a zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" in Southeast Asia, is nothing but a refurbished version of the "Asian collective security system" which the Soviet Union had tried to rig up long ago. In short, to practise hegemony in Southeast Asia is the common interests of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, although there are differences between big and small hegemonism and between the master and its follower. But socialist China constitutes a formidable barrier to the hegemonist pursuits of the Soviet Union in collusion with Vietnam. Hence, the Vietnamese authorities' campaign of discrimination, ostracism, persecution and explosion against Chinese nationals is by no means accidental, nor is it a matter isolated from other developments. It is only one of the grave anti-China moves taken by the Vietnamese authorities to "reduce" China's influence.

#### VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW121918Y Peking NCNA in English 1844 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Han Nien-lung, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Brigadier General Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, held talks here this afternoon in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Feted

OW122208Y Peking NCNA in English 2153 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Brigadier General Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his party.

I. 13 Sep 78

A 17

PHC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Among the guests were Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun and Mrs. Tha Tun and embassy officials.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nieu-lung said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries had been developed with the care of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai and President U Ne Win. He noted that the Sino-Burmese friendship had penetrated into the hearts of the people and that there had been new developments in the relations between the two countries.

Burmese Foreign Minister Myint Maung said that he was very glad to meet old friends in Peking and exchange views with them on questions of common interest. "Exchange of views and mutual visits between us will promote and strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries," he said.

Present at the banquet were Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and leading members of other departments.

#### THAI PRESS REACTION TO SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG VISIT

OW111654Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Sep (HSINHUA)--Thailand is determined to safeguard unity among the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and oppose any control by other countries, stressed Thai papers in their commentaries on Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Thailand.

The Vietnamese premier left here for Hanoi today after concluding his five-day visit to Thailand.

A joint statement signed by Thai Prime Minister, Kriangsak Chamanan and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong was issued today. It said that during Pham Van Dong's stay in Thailand the two sides had held talks on bilateral relations and other matters of common interest. The two leaders expressed their respective views on the desirability of Southeast Asia being an area of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, as well as stability and prosperity. "In this connection, the Thai prime minister reiterated Thailand's commitment to work towards the realization of the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

The Thai paper THE NATION REVIEW reported on September 9 that to uphold its own interests and the unity of the ASEAN members Thailand would adhere to the stand that any matters related to Vietnam's "new proposal" and any issue related to ASEAN will have to be discussed among the five member countries in advance instead of being discussed individually with the opposite side. As to the question of "regional politics," no mention would be made of third countries in the talks.

In an editorial on September 6 SIAM RAT pointed out, "The Vietnamese premier should take into consideration the fact that the Thai people ardently love independence. Within living memory the Thai people have been working hard to safeguard Thailand's independence. Therefore, Thailand will not allow any country in the region to be controlled by another country."

It is reported that when the Vietnamese vice-foreign minister, Phan Hien visited a number of countries in Southeast Asia last July, he suddenly changed Vietnam's consistent attitude of hostility towards ASEAN and put forth a "new proposal" to establish a "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" in Southeast Asia, in an attempt to change the nature of ASEAN.



I. 13 Sep 78

A 18

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Thai papers pointed out that the abrupt change in Vietnam's attitude towards ASEAN, "deserved suspicion," and that Vietnam's "new proposal" was born from the needs of the Soviet Union. The word "freedom," as found in the ASEAN proposal to turn Southeast Asia into "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality," was replaced by the phrase "genuine independence", in the Vietnamese proposal.

#### PHNOM PENH RADIO'S CRITICISM OF VIETNAM CITED

OW082119Y Peking NCNA in English 2015 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities with an unbridled ambition to obtain hegemony in Indochina and Southeast Asia have become a follower of the international expansionists and imperialists, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

This has betrayed the sacred aspirations of the Vietnamese people, the commentary added.

Referring to the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the commentary said: It is well known that the Vietnamese authorities would not let the Kampuchean people live a happy life and build their country by way of independence and self-reliance and have tried to annex Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops occupied Kampuchea's Way Island in May 1975, provoked border conflicts and seized the dozens of kilometers of Kampuchean territory. From the end of last year to the early days of this year, the Vietnamese authorities, in a vain attempt to occupy Kampuchea overnight, sent troops to launch a massive invasion of Kampuchea without declaration of war.

However, their criminal activities were shattered by the heroic Kampuchean Army and people on January 6 this year, the commentary said.

At present, it pointed out, the willful Vietnamese authorities continue to dispatch troops to the Kampuchean battlefield as cannon fodder and step up their suppression of the people at home.

The commentary said in conclusion that what the Vietnamese authorities have done reveals more clearly their vicious features of treachery and ingratitude. No matter how the Vietnamese authorities spruce themselves up and pretend to love peace and justice, they cannot deceive the people.

#### MALAYSIA TO PLAY MORE POSITIVE ROLE IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

OW112346Y Peking NCNA in English 1308 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Malaysia will spare no efforts to play an even more positive role in consolidating and strengthening the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen at the international affairs forum sponsored by the Malaysian Economic Association on September 9, according to a dispatch from Kuala Lumpur quoting a local press report.

He said that the ASEAN nations have made great progress in promoting the regional economic cooperation. Malaysia will continue to set up friendly relations with countries which wish to be friendly with Malaysia, and will keep vigilance and be resolute against any interference in its internal affairs. He stressed that together with other ASEAN nations, Malaysia will strive to make Southeast Asia "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in the interests of the economic and social well-being of the people in this region.

I. 13 Sep 78

A 19

ABC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He pointed out that it is an important part of Malaysia's foreign policy to treasure its relations with countries in west Asia and other Islamic countries.

#### SOUTH ASIA

##### BANGLADESH PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN CANTON 10 SEPTEMBER

OW111656Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh and his party made a stopover here yesterday evening on their way home from a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were greeted and seen off at the airport by Liu Tien-fu, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Chung Ming, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee.

##### TIBETAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NEPAL

OW111404Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Kathmandu, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--A goodwill delegation from China's Tibet Autonomous Region arrived in Nepal yesterday morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Nepalese Government.

This is the first time that a friendship delegation from China's Tibet Autonomous Region visits Nepal. The leader of the delegation is Tien Pao, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and the deputy leader is Chen Ching-ao, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the autonomous region.

Today, an atmosphere of jubilee and friendship prevailed over the bridge linking China and Nepal. When the delegation passed the bridge, they were warmly greeted by many Nepalese friends including Minister of State of Land Reform Janak Dahadur Shah, Foreign Secretary U.D. Bhatta, Ambassador to China Y.N. Kwana. Representatives from the Nepal-China Friendship Association and the Nepal-China Cultural Council presented the Chinese guests with flowers, garlands and white "khada" (ceremonious silk scarves).

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei was also present.

Minister Janak gave a banquet in the royal guest house yesterday evening in honour of the Chinese delegation. In his speech at the banquet, the minister said: "The present visit of the distinguished friends from the Tibet Autonomous Region will help consolidate the relations between our two countries in economic and other fields to our mutual advantage." In his speech, leader of the Chinese delegation Tien Pao said that the visit to China paid by His Majesty the King Birendra in 1974 and the visit to Nepal by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping early this year were outstanding contributions to the development of friendship between the two peoples. They also helped in laying a solid foundation for the development of friendship between the people of various nationalities of China's Tibet region and the Nepalese people.

On its way to Kathmandu, the Chinese delegation visited Sun Kosi hydro-power station. A responsible member of the station told the delegation that the station, built with Chinese aid, has been working very well since it was put into operation.

1. 13 Sep 78

A 20

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EUROPE

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION STOPS IN PEKING AFTER DPRK VISIT

OW111636Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Yugoslav state and party delegation led by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived here by air this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Present were Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, his wife and diplomatic officials of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

Ulanfu Hosts Banquet

OW111909Y Peking NCNA in English 1840 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Yugoslav state and party delegation led by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Ulanfu and Comrade Mijatovic spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Both spoke highly of the great significance of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia for further developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Ulanfu pointed out that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit and his sincere and friendly talks with President Tito had brought the friendship between the people of China and Yugoslavia and the durable, all-round and steady relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries to a new height. He said: "The historic visit became a grand festival for the friendship between the two peoples. The Yugoslav people have been very happy about it, so have the Chinese people. The world opinion also warmly praised Chairman Hua's visits to Yugoslavia, Romania and Iran, saying that they are beneficial to the people throughout the world. Only that superpower of the Soviet Union has been unhappy and cursing others. This shows nothing but their guilty conscience like a thief. If they were not seeking hegemonism, why should they be afraid of others' opposing hegemonism?"

Comrade Mijatovic said that the comrades in the delegation were very happy to have an opportunity to come to China to see the Chinese people rallying round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in their new Long March under the new historical conditions. Speaking of Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia, he said: "It was an event of historic significance. It was beneficial not only to the people of Yugoslavia and China, but also to the people of the world, and this has won world acknowledgement. But, it is to be regretted that there are some people who do not appreciate Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia. President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have laid a good foundation for the development of the relations between Yugoslavia and China. This expresses the common desire of the people of the two countries," he added.

I. 13 Sep 78

A 21

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Comrade Mijatovic said that Yugoslavia set great store by China's stand for the non-alignment movement.

Among the guests at the banquet were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and Mrs. Ostojic.

Also present were Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister, and Chiao Shin, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Received By Chairman Hua

OW131330Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav state and party delegation he is leading.

Chairman Hua had a fraternal and friendly conversation with Mijatovic and other Yugoslav comrades including Dr. Dosan Dragosavac, member of the delegation and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Chairman Hua said: "President Tito visited China at the advanced age of 85. When I was leaving Yugoslavia, he expressed his hope of seeing me in China again. I am very glad to look forward to his visit and wish him good health and long life."

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic attended the meeting.

President were Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; and Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

TITO PRAISES HUA VISIT, REFUTES SOVIET REMARKS

OW091726Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--Yugoslav President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito highly assessed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and refuted groundless attacks made by the Soviet press on the visit and on Yugoslavia.

His statement to this effect was made in a talk with leading figures of the Republic of Slovenia yesterday which TANJUG reported in detail today.

President Tito pointed out in the talk that Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia "was very important both for China and Yugoslavia." He stressed that "we frankly exchanged views with Chinese comrades on all key questions of international relations. We had the same or similar views on many questions, and the known differences existed on others. But for me, it is very important that we shared the conclusion and demonstrated that our relations can successfully develop despite the differences which are the consequences of different historical development, internal conditions and international positions."



Speaking of economic relations between Yugoslavia and China, President Tito said, "Chinese comrades are also interested in trade and economic cooperation as a whole. They know that we have considerably up-to-date technology. Of course, we are also interested in all-round developments of economic relations with them. We have reached an agreement that the trade volume will reach 200 million U.S. dollars this year and it will double by 1980."

Tito pointed out that "on that occasion, as well as during my visit to China last year, we held to the principle that advancing cooperation and strengthening friendship between the two countries must not be at the expense of relations with other countries." He added that "Five years ago, during my visit to the Soviet Union, I told Brezhnev that we were working to improve relations between Yugoslavia and China. Our foreign policy is: Irrespective of differences, we hope to keep relations with all countries as good as possible on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual benefit."

President Tito added, "We are therefore surprised at the unfavourable reaction of the Soviet Union to Chairman Hua's visit and at accompanying Soviet editorials and verbal attacks against Yugoslavia and Romania. Especially to our great surprise, the Soviet mass information media accept unquestioningly and insist on quoting and repeating speculations in some Western countries calculated at introducing a breach between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Another of their chief sources is the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT."

The president noted, "We have done nothing to harm the Soviet Union and other countries, even though they are very clear to this, yet there are various lies on the Soviet papers." "There are some ridiculous contradictions among the lies. For example, they said I behaved well in my speech of toasts and on other occasions, but they launched attacks against the whole Yugoslavia at the same time, which seemed to have committed a gross mistake in establishing relations with China. In particular, they censured our papers for failing to draw a clear line between us and Hua Kuo-feng, alleging that he had attacked the Soviet Union in our country. It is not true. Hua Kuo-feng mentioned hegemonism in his speech of toast, but did not name any one. But hegemonism indeed exists in many places. In short, we are greatly surprised at the attitude of some Soviets."

The president questioned, "Why can't a country with a population of over 900 million and vast land, that is building socialism in accordance with its own conditions and potentiality be open to the world? Why its leaders cannot visit this or that country with which they hope to establish good relations? I hold that this stance of the People's Republic of China is positive and useful both for China and the world."

Referring to the recent foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade, President Tito noted: "Some people expected a split occurring in the non-aligned movement at this conference, but this did not happen. Should that happen, it would be very damaging and tragic for the whole world. We must not allow this to happen and, together with many other non-aligned countries, we will continue working with all our strength to parry such attempts." He said that any such attempt would be prejudicial to the capability of action of the non-aligned countries which have already gained great prestige in the world. Like it or not and regardless of all the weakness still existing among them, the non-aligned countries have a big role today in the world.

I. 13 Sep 78

A 23

110

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dwelling on Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbours, Tito said, "We will, as in the past, so in the future too, do everything in our power for improving the relations and promoting cooperation, because all this conforms with the interests of the people of our country and these countries."

He also spoke of Yugoslavia's economic achievements and shortcomings. He said, "We have achieved significant results in the economic construction of Yugoslavia. At present, Yugoslavia belongs to the countries which have a fairly high rate of economic growth. In the past three years, Yugoslavia's annual economic growth rate was 5.8 percent, especially dynamic growth was registered in industrial production."

He cited some figures as examples to show the development: Yugoslavia produces 49 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity this year as against 7.45 billion kilowatt-hours in 1947; in the same period, coal production rose from 9 million tons to 39 million tons; petroleum from 33,000 tons to some 4 million tons.

A notable progress has also been made in agriculture, President Tito continued. In the past two decades, its average annual growth was 4.3 percent. At present, Yugoslavia produces about 6 million tons of wheat and 10 million tons of maize every year.

Important progresses have been achieved in tourism, building, transport and other economic departments, President Tito said. The investment rate is pretty high. Nowadays, some 30,000 new projects are under way in this country. The people's standard of living has been rising and about 300,000 flats of dwelling houses were completed in the first two years of the present five-year plan.

The president also talked about the existing weak-points in the country's economic development. He said that Yugoslavia's labour productivity at an annual growth of 3 percent is still low as compared with the Western countries; increase of individual practical income is too fast; a part of the enterprises are running always at a loss; there is still equalitarianism in distribution of incomes; the growth of prices is irrational which poses a great threat; the amount of foreign debts has reached the edge which our economy can bear; the development of foreign trade is unbalanced, etc. President Tito asked every social-political organization and enterprise to abide by the reached agreements on self-management and implement its obligations to eliminate the aforementioned weak-points. He said that everyone should take into consideration the interests of the whole country, not merely the narrow interests of his own unit.

YUGOSLAV ARMY DELEGATION LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR HANGCHOW

OW121658Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--General S. Potocar, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army delegation he is leading left here for Hangchow by special plane this afternoon. They were accompanied by Yang Yung, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife Jin Pin.



I. 13 Sep 78

A 24

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Yugoslav delegation arrived here from Peking by special plane at noon yesterday and was entertained at a banquet given by the PLA Shanghai Garrison in the evening. Yang Yung and his wife attended. The banquet was proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. Ho I-hsiang, commander of the PLA Shanghai Garrison, and General S. Potocar proposed toasts to the growing friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two armies.

General S. Potocar and the delegation visited a unit stationed in Shanghai of the East China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy this morning. They were warmly greeted by Wang Wan-lin, deputy commander of the PLA Navy, who had come here specially from Peking, and Cheng Kuo-chung, commander of the East China Sea Fleet.

After reviewing a guard of honor, General Potocar inspected the fully dressed vessels and inquired about their performance and characteristics.

The Yugoslav comrades visited the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party here yesterday afternoon.

CHEN HSI-LIN RECEIVES ROMANIAN ARCHITECTS 3 SEPTEMBER

WG31329V Peking NCNA in English 1319 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien this afternoon met the Romanian architectural study delegation led by Nicolae Iordache. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present was Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu. Also present were Wang Meng and Yu Pu-hsueh, minister and vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

DEFENSE MINISTRY FETES VISITING ROMANIAN OFFICERS

OW122212V Peking NCNA in English 2158 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of National Defense gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a 20-member vacationing Romanian officers group led by Lieutenant General Dumitru Fotescu, first deputy commander and chief of staff of an army group of the Romanian Armed Forces.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were among the guests.

Present were Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife Hsu Ho; and Fu Chung-pi, deputy commander of the PLA Peking units and commander of the Peking Garrison.

In his toast, Wu Hsiu-chuan said that China and Romania had in recent years cooperated more closely in political, economic, trade, military, scientific and technological and cultural fields, and increased their friendly contacts. He expressed the conviction that, with the kind attention of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Ceausescu, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, the two peoples and armies of China and Romania would be constantly consolidated and developed.

I, 13 Sep 78

A 25

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In reply, Dumitru Fotescu said that the cooperation and unity between the two armies of Romania and China had grown constantly on the solid basis of the friendly relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples. The exchange of visits by military delegations, the exchange of experience, mutual help in armament production and the meetings of military personnel at various levels--all these had contributed to the enhancement of an all-round development of the fraternal relations between the two armies of Romania and China, he said.

The Romanian comrades arrived in Peking yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

#### PRC ORDERS COAL MINING EQUIPMENT FROM BRITISH FIRM

LD111139Y London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 11 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Ian Hargreaves report: "China Confirms Order for Dowty"]

[Text] The Dowty Group has received confirmation from Peking that it has won a 70 million pound order to supply coal-mining equipment to China. Dowty says that is the largest export contract for underground mining equipment in the British mining industry's history. It has taken ten months of negotiation.

Although the Dowty contract is not directly related to last month's industrial delegation to China led by Mr. Edmund Dell, the trade secretary, there are hopes in the mining industry that a big programme of modernisation and mechanisation of mines in China's eight-year plan will lead to more business.

Two other mining equipment companies, Gullick Dobson of Wigan and Anderson Mavor of Glasgow, have been bidding for a 30 million pound contract linked to the Dowty deal. Dowty's contract with the China National Technical Import Corporation covers supply of 15 coalface sets of the chock-shield powered roof supports. Each system is equipped with Dowty Dowval hydraulic control units, heavy-duty armoured face conveyors and belt conveyors.

Mr. Dennis Morgan, a Dowty Group director, said the order was "a major triumph for Dowty's advanced mining technology and commercial expertise." It would provide continuity of employment for 3,000 people in factories in Tewkesbury and Nottingham, but would not mean significant creation of jobs.

Dowty last won a major export order for China seven years ago, when it secured a 14 million pound deal for various types of equipment.

#### TURKISH COMMERCE MINISTER MEETS PRC TRADE DELEGATION

OW121157Y Peking NCNA in English 2228 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 11 Sep (HSINHUA)--Turkish Minister of Commerce Toman Koprululer received the Chinese Government trade delegation this morning. The secretary general of foreign trade of the Turkish Ministry of Commerce and the Chinese ambassador to Turkey were present.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS WITH MALAGASY PRESIDENT IN PYONGYANG

OW082024Y Peking NCNA in English 2005 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, leader of the Chinese party and government delegation, called on Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar, here this evening. They had a friendly talk.

I. 13 Sep 78

A 26

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present on the occasion were Peng Chung, deputy leader, and Huang Hua, member, of the Chinese delegation. Also present was L.X. Michel-Andrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar.

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEA HOLDS PARADE ON MAO'S ANNIVERSARY

OW100944Y Peking NCNA in English 0823 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Yaounde, 9 Sep (HSINHUA)--A parade and a mass rally were held in Malabo, capital of Equatorial Guinea, today to mark the second anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, according to a report from that city.

Among the 1,000 people attending were government officials of Equatorial Guinea and people of all circles of the capital. They held high the portrait of the late Chairman Mao and the portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Macias Nguema Bijogo, as well as placards inscribed with the words: "Chairman Mao Tsetung Is Immortal" and "Long Live the Unbreakable Friendship Between the Peoples of Equatorial Guinea and China." Starting from the Square of Peace, they marched through the main streets and arrived at the front gate of the Chinese Embassy where a grand rally was held.

Vice-President Nguema Esono Nchama, on behalf of President Macias, spoke at the rally. He paid tribute to Chairman Mao and the friendship between the two countries, and said, "Mao Tsetung Thought has promoted the development of the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat and the just struggle of the world people against imperialism and colonialism."

He stressed, "The great exploits which Chairman Mao Tsetung achieved for the Chinese people and the world people in the fields of revolutionary theory and practice are eternal." "The brilliant image of Chairman Mao Tsetung," he said, "constitutes a great motive force which encourages us in our revolutionary struggle to build a new society, free and entirely Equatorial Guinean."

Also present on the occasion were Ondo Obiang Alogo, minister of public health and hygiene; Sima Nguema Ada, vice-minister of natural resources and electricity; Ndong Nsoveya, vice-president of the National People's Assembly; and other high-ranking officials.

Chinese ambassador Mu Ching-jui also spoke at the rally.

#### MOZAMBIQUE PAPER COMMEMORATES MAO'S ANNIVERSARY

OW102026Y Peking NCNA in English 2013 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Maputo, 9 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS today carried an article entitled "Immortal Works" to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The article said: "The semi-feudal and semi-colonial China had suffered various forms of enslavement seldom seen in the history of mankind." But, when Mao Tsetung passed away "China had become a prosperous country without starvation and poverty and it is a liberated zone of mankind."

It said: "The entire great cause to liquidate exploitation and to build a new society was carried on under the leadership of Mao Tsetung, leader of the Chinese people's glorious struggle and founder and life-time leader of the Communist Party of China. He had developed Marxism-Leninism and used it creatively in the concrete practice in China."

The article said: "His model practice had brought about a victory of the protracted people's war and made it possible to found the People's Republic of China in 1949. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China a new bulwark of the world revolution was erected and challenged imperialism."

It said: "The promulgation of the founding of the People's Republic of China marked a new stage of the revolution of China. For Mao Tsetung it was very important to observe the characteristics of every stage of the revolution and to define gradually the new and principal enemy of the proletariat. He observed that class struggle does not die out in the transitional period toward socialism. His teachings have armed the Chinese proletariat and made it possible to win great successes in the fields of production and scientific experiments."

The article said: "To consolidate the gains of the revolution and prevent some old ideals from bringing about new privileged strata Mao Tsetung launched a Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

It said: "There have existed unity and cooperation between the Mozambique people and the Chinese people since the very beginning of the national liberation struggle led by the Mozambique Liberation Front. This cooperation had strengthened the unbreakable friendship with the Communist Party of China founded by Mao Tsetung. The role and importance of Chairman Mao Tsetung cannot be simply demonstrated by his experiences. The passing away of this outstanding leader was an irreparable loss to the people all over the world. But, his teachings and his example are immortal and will forever inspire the revolutionaries of the world to carry on their struggle."

#### YEH CHIEN-YING GREETES ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW121437Y Peking in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee sent a message today to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, extending warm national day congratulations to him and to the Ethiopian Government and people. Chairman Yeh expressed his hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Ethiopian people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will develop continuously. He also wished Ethiopia prosperity and its people well-being.

#### IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MAKES STOPOVER IN PEKING

OW081813Y Peking NCNA in English 1557 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice-president of the Republic of Iraq, and the delegation he is leading made a transit stop at Peking airport this morning on their way to Pyongyang.

They were welcomed and seen off at the airport by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Kung Fa-fei, assistant foreign minister; and Cheng Yuan-hsing and Kao Chien-chung, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry.

On hand also were 'Isa Salman Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to China; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.



I. 13 Sep 78

A 28

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRANIAN DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW NOTED

OW101644Y Peking NCNA in English 1636 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Iranian Government declared this morning a six-month martial law in Tehran and 11 other cities.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY this evening, a government statement today says that despite the government announcement on September 6 restricting gathering in the streets and despite the appeal by the religious leaders to people for keeping peace and not taking part in riots, there were some demonstrations on September 7. The statement notes that the rioters carried anti-constitution banners and caused difficulties in the everyday life of the people and created a terror not tolerable to any patriotic Iranian.

The statement said, "Knowing the roots of these demonstrations, which are growing bigger everyday and are supported by foreign money and planned abroad, noting the recent terrorist attacks which endanger the independence of the country, and noting that because of this the individual and social rights of honest Iranian citizens are endangered, having in view the constitutional rights of the people, and in order to secure national unity and identity," the Iranian Government declares a six-month martial law in Tehran and other cities.

It was reported that anti-government demonstrations, strikes and riots have occurred in some Iranian cities recently. On September 7 tens of thousands of people took to the street to demonstrate. They were followed by another 100,000 people the next day. Most of the shops were closed.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC MILITARY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MEXICO VIA JAPAN

OW081407Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here by air this morning for Mexico via Japan to attend the celebrations of the 168th anniversary of the independence of Mexico at the invitation of General Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of defence of Mexico.

He was seen off at the airport by Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council, Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Liu Chen-hua, vice-foreign minister. Also present were Alvaro Montero Flores, military attache of the Mexican Embassy here, and his wife, and Masaki Saito, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy.

KENG PIAO MEETS JAMAICAN 'NATIONAL LIBERATION' YOUTH

OW121630Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao recently met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the Youth Forces for National Liberation of Jamaica. Shen Chien, a leading member of the China-Latin America Friendship Association was present on the occasion.



1. 13 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

HUA, YEH WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW121350Y Peking MCNA in English 1339 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, have written inscriptions for the current Fourth National Women's Congress.

Chairman Hua's inscription reads: "Chinese women of all nationalities, unite and work to build China into a great, powerful socialist country!"

Chairman Yeh's inscription reads: "Women of China, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study culture and science, foster lofty ideals, aim high, play your full role in 'holding up half the sky,' and work hard to make China a modern, powerful socialist state."

The inscriptions were in the writers own calligraphy. They were read out by Teng Ying-chao, a well-known leader of the Chinese women's movement, at a meeting of the women's congress this afternoon, and were greeted with hearty applause by all the delegates.

Teng Ying-chao told the delegates that the inscriptions were written for the congress and for women of the whole country as well. She urged them to implement the inscriptions in action.

AFP CITES HONG KONG PAPER ON CHIANG CHING'S DEATH

OW11104Y Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Sep (AFP)--Chiang Ching, widow of China's late Chairman Mao Tsetung and leader of the "gang of four," is said to have died recently of an illness while in detention in Peking, according to reports here.

The independent daily TIN quoted a traveller who arrived from the Chinese city of Canton near here yesterday as saying that rumours of Chiang Ching's death were circulating widely in China. However, the paper said it could obtain no confirmation of the report from official Chinese organizations here.

According to the rumours quoted by the traveller, Mrs Chiang was allowed to die with her wig on. Accustomed to wearing a wig before being put under house arrest, Mrs Chiang--who was 64 and half bald--obtained the approval of the Communist Party Central Committee to wear it again in view of her impending death, the paper reported.

The traveller also told the paper of an anecdote that the Central Committee increased Mrs Chiang's meal allowance from one renminbi (about 60 U.S. cents) to 1.5 renminbi (about 90 U.S. cents) after she asked for an increase to six renminbi (about 3.60 U.S. dollars). The paper also quoted observers who said Mao's widow could have suffered severe mental disturbance after the gang of four was arrested on 6 October 1976.

The other three gang members were former Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao, former party Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, and former Politburo member Yao Wen-yuan. All four have been expelled from the party. For this reason "the party may never announce her death if she were really dead," the paper said.

I. 13 Sep 78

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PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN I HAILS MAO'S ROLE IN FOUNDING PLA

OW121556Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts of 1951 article by the late Chen I on the 24th PLA anniversary: "Learn From Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist Creative Style"]

[Excerpts] In celebration of our party's birthday, our primary interest is usually in learning about Chairman Mao's creative role in its history. So too, in commemoration of the PLA'S anniversary, his creative role in building the army also deserves our primary attention.

Contrary to the exploiting classes' reactionary idea of the army transcending politics, nation and class, Marxist-Leninist military theory holds that the army is a continuation of politics, and that the people's army must place itself under the leadership of a proletarian political party. It also holds that the basic class difference between the people's army and the exploiting classes' army lies in the fact that the former is an instrument serving the people while the latter serves the exploiting classes. The most important mainstay of the reactionary ruling classes is their army. If revolutionary people cannot disintegrate and annihilate the army of the reactionary ruling classes, their revolution will not succeed, the people's democratic dictatorship in China emerged only after counterrevolutionary army was destroyed and the counterrevolutionary dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and the KMT was overthrown by the Chinese people's revolution. The people's army's triumph over the counterrevolutionary army came after a prolonged struggle waged by the former against the latter.

In connection with army organization and army building, Chairman Mao persisted in placing the army under the political leadership of the party and in organizing party branches in each company. He also proposed the slogan "all work must go through party branches," pointing out that the army that staged the "Nanchang Uprising" made the big mistake of building party branches on a regional instead of company basis, this depriving the party of opportunities to keep in close touch with the masses or directly control the army.

In discussing the role and work style of the Chinese people's army, Chairman Mao pointed out: The army is the promoter and organizer of the party's policies. The army must be good at combining its class struggle with that carried out by the people. Only by taking part in agrarian revolution and the worker-peasant movement can the army grow in strength, improve its qualities, keep in close touch with the people and share their woe and weal.

Chairman Mao pointed out: Anyone who attempts to divorce the army from the mass movement, who sticks to a purely military viewpoint and who advocates that the army's only duty is to fight is making a serious military mistake. The advocacy of this last point is believed to be one of the factors which led the Red Army to isolation and defeat.

In discussing the subject of military strategy and tactics, Chairman Mao said that the people's army must base its strategy and tactics on a concrete analysis of the current situation in its struggle against the enemy. It must use this analysis as a basis for formulating new proposals and creating new ideas. He hated the work style of leading the people to act according to subjective judgements, engaging in empty talk, and ignoring the need for concretely analyzing the situation.

Chairman Mao's correct proposals on systematic and scientific military strategy and tactics date back to the ChingKang Mountain period. They went beyond the imagination of other military experts. The reason for this is that these military experts were unable to see further than the realm of military affairs.

When Chairman Mao dealt with a military problem, he regarded it primarily as a political problem but also as a social problem and a problem of the people's revolution, and conducted a concrete, theoretical analysis of the problem. Only thus could he delve into the essence of the problem and come up with innovative military concepts.

Chairman Mao's military theory, which specifically reflects the law governing the Chinese revolution, begins with the Chinggang Mountain struggle. His guiding principles for this struggle laid the foundation for military struggles for the next 20 or more years. Chairman Mao could maintain close ties with cadres and the people, not only under ordinary circumstances, but also under the most difficult conditions. He won the respect of the party and people for his outstanding leadership and his commanding ability in leading the revolution from frustration to success and from defeat to victory and in surviving other tests.

The points mentioned above are only a recollection of activities from the "Nanchang Uprising" to the struggle during the Chinggang Mountains period--activities in which I personally took part.

In this article, I only want to recall some military activities which reflect Chairman Mao's great creative role in the struggle at the beginning of the first and second revolutionary civil wars and during the early stages of the second revolutionary civil war. I feel that in no respect was Chairman Mao against the Marxist-Leninist spirit or that he ran counter to Marxist-Leninist principles in displaying his creative spirit.

At the same time, he never mechanically copied any ready-made Marxist-Leninist deduction or phrase, nor let them restrict revolutionary practice. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin could not have prepared for us the methods and tactics needed to solve all our problems so that we would just enjoy the fruits of their toil. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, we should delve into specific conditions and solve problems independently, in the interest of the people. We must have the courage to ponder, analyze and solve problems ourselves. We must learn from the revolutionary spirit of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and learn to apply historical materialism and materialist dialectics. We must keep in touch with reality, work with the masses in the course of revolutionary practice, and learn from them. We should subject ourselves to tests of practical struggle. We must get to know and remold the world, rather than sit on rooftops of large and small buildings in the Chinggang Mountains and watch the world go by.

This previous statement was frequently made by Chairman Mao as part of his propaganda and educational activities for the people during the Chinggang Mountains period. Chairman Mao had a good grasp of Marxism and Leninism and, therefore, was in a position to courageously develop them in a creative way. By viewing everything in light of Marxism and Leninism and by experiencing Chinese revolutionary practice, he displayed his ability to integrate Marxism and Leninism into Marxism-Leninism and lead the Chinese revolution to victory. He also further enriched and expanded the content of Marxism-Leninism. This specific, impressive process of dialectically developing Marxist-Leninist ideology is worthy of our emulation and study for years to come.

KWANGMING DAILY PROBES QUESTION OF TRUTH

HK130621Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 5 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Hang Sheng [5300 4563] of the Philosophy Department of the Chinese People's University: "Fight for the Truth--a Talk on the Marxist Concept of Truth"]

[Text] The whole set of dialectical-materialist philosophy is an incontrovertible system of truth; it is a guide to the search for and development of truth and a weapon with which to fight for the truth.

According to Lenin, truth contains two main questions, they are, the question of whether there is objective truth and the question of the relationship between absolute and relative truths. The former permeates the struggle between materialism and idealism and the latter permeates the struggle between dialectics and metaphysics. These two questions are closely related and are irreplaceable. The basic concept of Marxist philosophy regarding truth is that truth is objective and that objective truth is both absolute and relative. Thus, materialism and dialectics are closely united. To fight the truth, we must grasp materialism and dialectics and criticize all kinds of idealist and metaphysical ideas.

Without exception, truth is objective or, one can say, is governed by objectivity. Objective truth or the objectivity of truth means:

First, the content of truth is objective. Truth is the correct reflection of objective things and their governing laws in man's thinking; it means the identity and conformity of the subjective and objective. Despite its subjective format, truth as a kind of reflection is objective in content. The external material world and its governing laws are the only source of truth. Marxism describes that part of our thinking which is independent of the perceiver, man or mankind as objective truth. This is the most fundamental meaning of the objectivity of truth.

Second, the criterion of truth is objective. Chairman Mao said: "There is but one truth, and the question of whether or not one has arrived at it depends not on subjective boasting but on objective practice. The only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people." ("On New Democracy") All materialists acknowledge that the content of truth is objective. Dialectical-materialists further acknowledge objective social practice as the only criterion of truth. For this reason, practice, as Lenin pointed out, presents the qualities of universality and direct reality. In other words, only practice has the distinctive feature which combines subjective thinking with the objective world. Neither a simple objective thing nor a simple subjective thought can be taken as the yardstick because it does not possess this distinctive feature. This holds even for the most correct thoughts. Marxist philosophy refutes all attempts to create other criteria of truth. No matter how we negate practice as the only criterion of truth, we are bound to wind up in idealism and agnosticism. To truly uphold objective truth we must uphold the criterion of practice. Lenin said: "If we include the criterion of practice in the foundation of the theory of knowledge we inevitable arrive at materialism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 2, p 139)

Third, our understanding of truth can change into objective reality. Truth is correct thinking which corresponds with objective reality. Once it is grasped by the masses, it becomes a tremendous material force and can turn into objective reality through practice. This meaning is contained in Marx' article "Theses on Feuerbach" in which he referred to "the truth of thinking" as "the reality and power of thinking."

To fight for the truth we must uphold the objective content and objective criterion of truth and strive to change truth into objective reality so as to attain the goal of transforming nature and society.

In upholding objective truth, one must oppose the idealist concept of truth. Idealism of any description negates objective truth and trumpets "subjective truth." Objective idealism and religion hold that the absolute spirit and god are a transfiguration of truth. Subjective idealism holds that truth stems from the subjective and is freely created by the "ego." Denying objective truth is also an important aspect of the idealism of the "gang of four." This gang of counterrevolutionary careerists took their needs in usurping party and state power as the criterion of truth and practiced the pragmatic dogma of "what is useful is true." They said that they had "proletarian truth" in their hands. They denounced all scientific theories as "feudal, bourgeois and revisionist" trash. They made a fetish of power, equating power with truth and trumpeting the "theory that power means truth," as if they would have the truth in their hands once they assumed power. [paragraph continues]



In a word, in their eyes, there was neither objective truth nor an objective criterion for testing truth and everything should be decided by "them subjectively: A thing is true when they say it is true; a thing is wrong when they say it is wrong. This represents the "gang of four's" subjective idealist concept of "truth."

Truth is objective. It has objective content independent of the subjective will of any individual, group or class. But, in a class society, man's understanding and application of truth are always affected and restricted by class. This is especially the case as far as the truth of the law of social development is concerned. The proletariat is the most advanced and most promising class in history. Its fundamental interests are identical with the law of social development. Only the class nature of the proletariat can combine with the objectivity of truth to achieve close unity. Therefore, to fight for truth we must firmly take the proletarian stand.

Truth is objective as far as its content is concerned. But, it is both absolute and relative as far as the process of man's understanding and mastering of it are concerned. Any truth is a dialectical unity of absolute truth and relative truth.

Absolute truth or the absoluteness of truth means: First, any truth has objective content independent of the will of man or mankind and is an identity of the subjective with the objective. There is a clear line of demarcation in principle between truth and fallacy. Truth cannot be denied. This point is absolute and unconditional. In this sense, recognizing objective truth means recognizing absolute truth. Second, as far as its nature is concerned, man's understanding correctly reflects the objective world and its law. Each step forward in understanding means coming closer to the infinite material world. This point, too, is absolute and unconditional. In this sense, recognizing the knowability of the world means recognizing absolute truth.

Relative truth or the relativity of truth means: First, in regard to its breadth, any truth is only a correct reflection of part of the infinite universe and man's acquired knowledge is always limited. Therefore, when we say that there are things in the world which have not yet been understood and that our understanding can still be increased, we are saying that truth is relative. Second, in regard to its depth, any truth can only be a correct reflection of objective matters at a certain level and this reflection always has the characteristic of an approximation. So, when we say that our understanding has not yet exhausted the objective and needs to be deepened, we are saying that truth is relative. Third, the application of truth hinges entirely on time, place and other conditions. Any truth is a concrete, historical unity of the subjective and the objective. It is the guide to action and not a ready answer to a specific question. When we say that truth is concrete and there is no abstract truth, we are saying that truth is relative.

Absolute truth and relative truth are dialectically united because: First, relativity embraces absoluteness, that is, any relative truth contains particles of absolute truth. Second, absoluteness embraces relativity, that is, the sum of countless relative truths means absolute truth. So, in the world there is neither pure absolute truth nor pure relative truth. Any objective truth is, without exception, a dialectical unity of absolute truth and relative truth.

Truth is absolute as well as relative, that is, truth is one divided into two. This theory is not difficult to understand. But, it often gives rise to problems in daily life. For example, some comrades may ask: Is this applicable to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought? Yes, of course. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a universal truth which derives from the practice of the proletarian revolution and is repeatedly tested and proven in practice. It is a scientific theory which has developed in its struggle against opportunism and revisionism of all descriptions. We say that it is absolute truth because it correctly reflects the objective world and its law, scientifically epitomizes the practice of the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment and, therefore, cannot be denied.

We say that it is relative truth as well because it has not solved and cannot solve all problems regarding man's understanding. As Chairman Mao pointed out in "On Practice," "Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." In its process of development, it will invariably enrich itself with new experience and new knowledge. As times goes by, some of its principles and conclusions will be replaced by new ones suited to new historical conditions. That is to say, Marxism is an everdeveloping, creative science. This is the source of its vigor and vitality. Any viewpoint regarding it as rigid goes against the truthfulness of Marxism. The reason is: "It would become lifeless if it were stagnant and stereotyped." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol 5, p 417) Of course, the basic principles of Marxism should not be violated under any circumstances and it is a mistake to violate them. The proletarian revolutionary teachers were great because they continuously developed their thinking according to the new situation and new conditions of actual struggles. Since Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a dialectical unity of absolute truth and relative truth and is both absolute and relative, what other truth is there which cannot be divided into two in this way?

In regard to the relationship between the absolute and the relative, we must oppose the erroneous metaphysical tendencies of relativism and absolutism. Relativism exaggerates the relative aspect of truth. It denies absolutism and obscures the objective content of truth and the demarcation in principle between truth and error. This will promote rumormongering and encourage sophistries. By unilaterally exaggerating the absolute aspect of truth and denying its relative nature, advocates of absolutism view knowledge as noncontradictory and unalterable and as being complete in a single process. This will make knowledge rigid and immutable and cause it to be divorced from concrete practice which is continually developing. Mutilating the unity of opposites in regard to absolute truth and relative truth was also important to the "gang of four" when they were running wild metaphysically. When they were peddling relativism, they followed Lin Biao in advocating the "outdated theories" and the "theory of the future truth," babbling that "the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao are the truth for the future." Thus, they defiantly disavowed the immediate guiding significance of the universally applicable truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so that, amid the confusion, they could peddle their own counterrevolutionary fallacies. When they were peddling absolutism, they not only advocated the "peak" theory, as Lin Biao did, but also forged what they called "the last abjuration" which they asserted must be acted upon accordingly. By distorting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as unalterable--that is, "act according to the principles laid down"--and by basing themselves on the pretext of establishing the "absolute authority" of the revolutionary leader and his teachings, they disguised themselves as leftists to gain political capital so they could intimidate people and attack them. Both the "gang of four" and Lin Biao aimed the two poison arrows of relativism and absolutism at the great truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. All these things were aimed at achieving the same reactionary goals--usurping the party, seizing power and restoring the old order.

When we discuss truth, we cannot overlook its relationship to error, which distorts objective things and their laws. Splitting the subjective from the objective places them in opposition to each other. Truth and error are a unity of opposites. In fighting for truth, we must fight against error. We must do this because truth develops in its struggle against error. This is a law governing the development of truth, the law that governs the development of Marxism. Chairman Mao attached great importance to applying this law in guiding actual struggles. On the basis of this law, he formulated for our party the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend." This is a correct policy for developing truth and promoting the flourishing development of socialist science and culture. It embodies the firm class policy of the proletariat as well as the democratic and scientific spirit of socialism. Implementing the "double hundred" policy will strengthen the predominance of Marxism in intellectual circles rather than weaken it.

Fighting for truth and against error requires an undaunted spirit of devoting ourselves to the cause of truth. Historical experience reveals that many scientific truths were at one time regarded as heresies. They were condemned and persecuted by religious and reactionary forces and criticized and rejected by traditional concepts. On the other hand, once certain errors emerged as the result of various causes, especially those related to classes in society, and began to spread, they would not of their own accord give up their positions and withdraw from the historical stage. They would repeatedly engage in desperate struggles against truth. In socialist society, the conditions for developing truth have radically changed and are much better than they were in the old society. However, due to the class struggle in society and particularly the complex and protracted nature of the line struggles within the party, whenever a correct line is severely interfered with, a return to the dominance of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" will reoccur. As a result, truth will be once again trampled. At that time, the great truth of Marxism and scientific truths, such as the theory of evolution, the theory of relativity and the second law of thermal dynamics acknowledged by the world, were maligned and became the targets of their attacks. Prominent advocates of truth were all persecuted and purged by them. This was a great misfortune for the truths established by mankind after long years of practice. However, the people finally smashed the "gang of four" and truth finally triumphed over error.

As far as a revolutionary is concerned, combating errors also involves the courage to fight against one's own errors. Chairman Mao said: "Communists must be ready to uphold truth at all times because truth in any form conforms with the interests of the people. Communists must also be ready to correct their mistakes at all times because mistakes in any form do not conform with the interests of the people." ("On Coalition Government") When we struggle for truth, we do so for the sake of the people's fundamental interests and for greatly improving their material, spiritual and cultural life. The immediate task of achieving the socialist four modernizations has a bearing on the destiny and future of our country. It is a great undertaking embracing the people's fundamental interests. To fulfill the general task for the new period as soon as possible, we must integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the new period. In upholding the basic principles of Marxism and basing ourselves on the results of practice, we must change those slogans and conclusions that no longer conform with the new period and new conditions. We must continually supplement, enrich and develop truth and combat all kinds of erroneous tendencies that mutilate universal truth and concrete practice and that go against the principle of seeking truth from facts. This is the great truth of holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and adhering to materialist dialectics.

#### More on Truth

HK131145Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 8 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chu Hsin [2612 2450]: "Some Suggestions"]

[Text] The discussion of "Practice is the Sole Criterion for Determining the Truth" reflects the serious confusion caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to the ideology and theory front. It is important to discuss this problem because, without solving it, we will be unable to solve other theoretical problems and the series of practical problems that need to be solved.

However, in our present discussion, people still have a different understanding of practice. For example a prevailing viewpoint contends that the old materialism never basically mentioned the problem regarding standards of practice. This is not in accord with the practical situation.

Let me first quote the following words:

"'Practice' is an undebatable lydian stone for every theory.... For example, how can we know that it is true if a person thinks he is brave, noble and righteous? Facts will tell t he truth...do you say you are hungry? Let us see how you eat at the dining table.... You say you love science; well, it depends on how often you have carried out scientific research...practice is a great exposé. It exposes the people who cheat other people or themselves in practical things, feelings or thinking. Therefore, in today's science, practice is a major criterion for determining arguments. With regard to all theoretical arguments, we can simply solve them by the practice that we get in our practical life." (Chernyshevsky: Selected Works on Esthetics, pp 12-13)

The above quotation is from Chernyshevsky, a great 19th century Russian materialist. With regard to this thinker, Lenin said in his Materialism and Empirio-Criticism: "Chernyshevsky is the only really great Russian writer who, from the 1850's until 1888, was able to keep on the level of an integral philosophical materialism and who spurned the wretched nonsense of the neo-Kantians, positivists, Machians and other muddle-heads. But Chernyshevsky did not succeed in rising, or rather, owing to the backwardness of Russian life, was unable to rise to the level of the dialectical materialism of Marx and Engels. (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol II, p 368) This is to say that Chernyshevsky was still an old materialistic thinker. However, it also says that practice is the criterion for determining everything.

Is this a coincidence? No, this is a definite conclusion of materialism.

Is this an exception? No. Feuerbach, ideological teacher of Chernyshevsky, had a similar viewpoint. Feuerbach said: "This is the fundamental defect of idealism: It asks and answers the question of objectivity and subjectivity, of the reality or unreality of the world, only from the standpoint of theory." (Selected Works of Feuerbach on Philosophy, Vol I, p 526) He also said that this kind of viewpoint is not valid for life, a theory which is not valid for and contradicts life is a dead and false theory. (Ibid, p 528) Lenin's comment was: "Feuerbach makes the sum-total of human practice the basis of the theory of knowledge." (Materialism and Empirio-Criticism, p 134)

Diderot, a French materialist of the 18th century, said: "We have three major methods to deal with nature: Observation, thinking and experimentation. Observation is to collect facts. Thinking is to combine the facts together. Experimentation is to prove the result of the combination." He also said: "All the nonsense of those metaphysical arguments can be disproved by 'dealing with a man as he deals with you.'" To convince people, we sometimes need only to arouse their physical and spiritual feelings. Some people used a stick to prove to the people of the Pi Lo [1642 5012] school that they were wrong by denying their own existence." (Selected Works of Diderot on Philosophy, p 61 and 67) Therefore, Lenin said: "Diderot, came very close to the standpoint of contemporary materialism (that arguments and syllogisms alone do not suffice to refute idealism, and that here it is not a question for theoretical argument.)" (Materialism and Empirio-Criticism, p 22)

These are only a few examples in the history of European philosophy. There is an abundance of materials regarding the relationship between knowledge and practice in the history of Chinese philosophy.

There is a great difference in the explanation of practice between Marxism and old materialism. The problem is how Marxism explains the idea of practice, and what is the difference in the explanation of practice between Marxist philosophy and old materialism.



Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out in the article "On Practice:" "Marxists regard man's activity in production as the most fundamental practical activity, the determinant of all his other activities." However, Comrade Mao Tsetung also pointed out that in addition to productive activities, the people's social practices also include class struggle, political life, and scientific and artistic activities. Two problems here need further discussion: 1) Why activity in production is the most fundamental practical activity? (not from the angle of historical materialism, but from the angle of the theory of knowledge); and, 2) what is the relationship between activity in production and other forms of social practice? Without clearly explaining these problems, the demarcation line between Marxist materialism and old materialism will be confused.

Therefore, I suggest that editors and writers work hard on this aspect to carry on the discussion in depth.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON ATTITUDE TOWARD MATERIAL INTERESTS

OW130010Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 12 September contributing commentator's article: "What Attitude do Marxists Take Toward Material Interests?"]

[Text] The material interests of the laboring people is a very important issue. The large number of problems we have encountered in our present economic work and which require prompt solutions--such as implementation of rural economic policies, adjustment of economic systems and implementation of the principles "to each according to his work" and "exchange at equal value"--are all, in a certain sense, problems concerning the material interests of the laboring people--either completely, partially or individually. If we cannot correctly handle this issue, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of laborers for production will not be brought into full play and realization of the four modernizations will be hindered.

An economic relationship is mainly a relationship of material interests. In order to adjust relationships of material interests in all fields, our economic policies and systems sometimes require certain kinds of changes. Clear understanding of this point is of tremendous significance in correctly implementing the party's economic policies and doing a good job in managing the socialist economy.

The "gang of four" said material interests were a forbidden area, and created public opinion which held: Marxism does not deal at all with material interests; dealing with material interests is revisionism. This public opinion shackled many persons' minds and, even today, some comrades don't dare not take up the issue of material interests. In order to basically clarify this issue, we should review the instructions of the revolutionary teachers and study the attitude that Marxists have long taken toward material interests.

#### People's Aims in Carrying Out Production and Class Struggles Are Either Directly or Indirectly Related to Material Interests

Historical idealists hold that people's aims in carrying out production and class struggles are to realize the so-called rational kingdom, eternal justice, fairness and so forth. Engels precisely pointed out that they "do not understand class struggle based on material interests and do not understand material interests at all." ("From the Imagination of Socialism to the Scientific Development of Socialism"; "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, page 423) Marx and Engels thoroughly discarded and criticized this viewpoint, scientifically explained the relationship between people's struggle for production, class struggle and material interests and established the materialist conception of history.

Historical materialism points out: "Everything people struggle for is related to their interests." (Marx: "The Debate at the Sixth Rhine Provincial Assembly (first thesis);" "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, page 82) Interests mainly mean material interests. People's direct aim in carrying out productive activities is to seek material interests; their final aim in carrying out class struggle and revolution is also to seek material interests. Engels said: "All revolutions that have taken place so far were revolutions to protect one kind of system of ownership from another system of ownership," and "all the so-called political revolutions--from the first to the last--were carried out for the purpose of protecting A KIND OF property and carried out through the confiscation of... ANOTHER KIND OF property. (The Origins of "Family, Private System of Ownership and the State;" "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, page 110-11) He also said: "The struggle between the system of possession of land and the bourgeoisie, like the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, is carried out primarily for economic interests. Political power is used merely as a tactic to realize economic interests." ("Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy;" "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, page 246) Of course, the use of political power as a tactic to realize economic interests is extremely important. If the proletariat does not establish its own political system, it will be unable to realize its basic economic interests. Precisely as Lenin said: "The proletariat can satisfy its basic economic interests only by replacing the bourgeois dictatorship with a proletarian dictatorship." ("What Shall We Do?;" "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, page 262)

Historically, the real aims of class struggle and revolution have often been concealed; for example, Germany's peasant war in the 16th century was fought in the name of religion. But this situation did not change the essence of the matter, because if we take Germany's "religious" war as an example, "it was also carried out for the very clear purpose of seeking material class interests." ("The German Peasant War;" "Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 7, page 400) There has never been a class struggle that was not based on the fundamental conflict of economic interests, nor has there been a revolution that was not connected with economic interests. Denying the existence of material interests means fundamentally denying class struggle and denying revolution.

Do these truths apply to the proletariat? To the "gang of four" and their "theorists," they don't. They propagated that the proletariat only wants ideology and politics but has no material interests, and they seemed to say that if the proletariat has material interests, it will lower its "position" and lose its revolutionary spirit and lofty ideals. This thesis is absolute nonsense. Isn't it true that the purpose of the proletariat in carrying out the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the capitalist system is to rid itself of capitalist exploitation? Isn't it true that the purpose of developing production and carrying out construction after seizing political power and establishing public ownership is to "meet the constantly growing needs of the people?" ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People;" "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol 5, page 373) Isn't it true that the purpose is to eventually eliminate classes and "guarantee that all members of society have a rich life that becomes richer and richer with each passing day?" ("Anti-Duhring;" "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, page 322)

Socialism should "enable all laboring people to live the finest and happiest life." ("Speech at the First Congress of the National Economic Committee;" "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, page 571) "The most important and fundamental task of the proletariat after seizing the state's political power is to increase production and greatly enhance the productive force in society." ("The Role and Tasks of the Trade Unions Under the Condition of the New Economic Policies;" "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, page 586) Today the realization of the four modernizations is the fundamental task for our country's proletariat and other laboring people, and the struggle for the realization of the four modernizations is a struggle for the fundamental task of the proletariat and other laboring people.

If the goal of socialism is not to enable all laborers to live the finest and happiest life through a great enhancement of the productive force in society but instead, to keep the state in poverty and the people's life in hardship, as peddled by the "gang of four," how can it be called socialism? What good for the laborers is this so-called "socialism?"

Lenin said: "When people cannot determine the INTEREST of this or that class after studying theories, statements or promises regarding morality, religion, and political and social subjects, they will invariably become stupid victims who fool themselves and are also fooled by others, be it in the past or in the future." ("The Three Sources and Three Component Parts of Marxism;" "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, page 446) The decaying and declining reactionary ruling classes during the Chinese dynasties were accustomed to using moral and political teachings to cover up their own private class interests and cheat the masses into giving up the struggle so that the declining classes could defend their own interests. Mencius peddled, "Why must your majesty use that word 'profit?'" What I am providing is benevolent and righteous advice." Tung Chung-Shu advertized: "Do not seek 'interests' while upholding justice," do not count the 'merits' as long as the 'truth' is understood." For a long period, these idealist fallacies played a great deceptive role. Comrade Mao Tsetung sharply criticized these fallacies. However, after they were vigorously peddled by the "gang of four," they again became rampant and are still poisoning the people today.

The question is, don't these people want material gains, even though they don't talk about it? They not only want material gains, but they want it badly. For example, take the "gang of four," which one of them was not an insatiable greedy bloodsucker? They avoided reference to and vilified material gains simply because their material interests were served at the expense of the material interests of the laboring people and had to be covered up. The proletariat has no conflict of interest with other working people, much less the need to infringe on the interests of other working people. Therefore, the proletariat does not need to conceal its own material gains.

Communists openly state that they fight for the interests of the proletariat and proceed from the interests of the proletariat in word and deed. Lenin said: "In the final analysis, our internal and external policies are determined by the economic interests and economic status of our ruling class." This principle is the basis of the entire Marxist world outlook." ("Report on Internal and External Policies to a Joint Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Moscow Soviet," Collected Works, Vol XXVII, page 339) Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "The supreme test of the words and deeds of a communist is whether they conform with the highest interests and enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of the people." ("On Coalition Government," Selected Works, Vol III, page 316) He also said: Our "every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests, and if mistakes occur, they must be corrected." ("The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan," Selected Works, Vol IV, page 16) Only by realizing and enhancing their interests can the communist party's line, policies and various measures win their support and play an important role in the practical struggle of the masses. If the line and policies do not conform to the interests of the working masses, they inevitably will be resisted and opposed by the masses, and inevitably will be unable to withstand the test in practice and end up in failure. Some comrades, due to the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," proceed not from the interests of the masses of working people, but from the "will of superiors" in doing things, and even seek personal gains at the expense of the interests of the working masses. Without exception, these people will trip and fall.

# Unity Should Be Achieved Between Material Interests of Individuals and Material Interests of the Class

A class' "common interests" in any historical period are formed by 'private' individuals." ("German Ideology," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol III, pages 275-276) But, once formed, the common interests differ from individual interests. Contradiction may occur between a class' common interests and the interests of individual members of that class. But this kind of contradiction is not like the fundamental opposition between antagonistic classes. As Marx and Engels put it, "This kind of opposition is only SUPERFICIAL, as one side of the contradiction, the so-called 'universal' side, is always a product of the other--the private interests' side. It certainly is not antagonistic, as an independent force with an independent history, to private interests. Therefore, in practice, this kind of opposition occurs, disappears and occurs again endlessly." ("German Ideology," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol III, page 276) This is to say that the contradiction between the common interests of a class and the interests of individuals can be readjusted. The "gang of four" regarded the common interests of the proletariat and the interests of the individual as incompatible things, like fire and water, and it seemed that to uphold the common interests of a class, one must deny private interests and to maintain private interests one must deny the common class interests. This is entirely an anti-Marxist viewpoint.

Marxists always hold that the common class interests are the concentration of individual interests, and higher than individual interests. The proletariat political party always opposes economism and opposes giving up the long-range class interests for the immediate interests of individuals. In leading the masses in revolution and construction, it always guides the masses to correctly handle the relations between individual interests and the common class interests and, when there is conflict between the two, consciously makes individual interests subordinate to the common class interests, even sacrificing individual interests when necessary. But, this doesn't mean that individual interests can be eliminated. Individual interests are the basis of the concentrated common class interests. Without such a basis, there can be no common class interests to speak of. And this is not all. The common class interests ultimately will still boil down to the interests of individual members of the class. Although the liberation of the proletariat is the precondition for the liberation of each individual worker, the liberation of the proletariat still has to boil down to each individual worker's liberation. Otherwise, the liberation of the proletariat is meaningless. The products used in socialist society to satisfy the common needs, such as expanded reproduction, will also ultimately become products to satisfy the individual needs of the workers. Otherwise, expanding reproduction is meaningless. In short, to negate individual interests means negating the common class interests, and the so-called "common interests" which are divorced from the interests of individual workers in fact can only be the interests of a few people. The workers naturally will not concern themselves with this kind of "common interests."

To build socialism, we must not ignore the private interests of workers, and must rely on the concern for private material interests. Otherwise, it is impossible to build socialism. Lenin said: "All major departments of the national economy must be established on the concern for individual interests. There should be common discussions and specific responsibilities. Due to failure to implement this principle, we have suffered in every step we took." ("New Economic Policy and Tasks of the Political Education Bureau," Collected Works, Vol XXXIII, page 51) In the past few years, due to the "gang of four's" wild sabotage, we have been hindered from implementing Lenin's principles, and we too have suffered a great deal.

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "Empty words are of no avail. The people must be given tangible material benefits." ("Economic and Financial Problems," Yanan Liberation Society, p 218 (1944))



He also said: "We have always advocated plain living and hard work and opposed putting personal material benefits above everything else; at the same time we have always advocated concern for the livelihood of the masses and opposed bureaucracy, which is callous to their well-being." ("On the Ten Major Relationships," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol V, p 289) In addition, he clearly pointed out: It is necessary "to foster the socialist spirit which postulates the principle of integrating collective interests with individual interests as the criterion for judging words and deeds." ("Notes From the Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol V, pp 260-261) What will happen if these principles are not followed? When collective interest contradicts individual interest? That will lead to a decline in people's enthusiasm in developing socialist production and enhance the interests and will disrupt the socialist economy. Under these circumstances, the principle of benefiting oneself by injuring the public interest and other people, graft, theft, profiteering and speculation will prevail; the laboring people's moral quality will be ruined; they will lose their class character; the ranks of the proletariat will be corroded; and new bourgeois elements will emerge. When the "gang of four" were on the rampage, the places and units under their control experienced these grave consequences.

To integrate collective with individual material interests, the most important thing is to precisely implement the principle of "to each according to his work" and see to it that he who works more gets more, he who works less gets less and he who does not work gets nothing. When this principle is implemented, more and better work on the part of the laborers will mean expansion of both collective and individual interests. The close integration of the two will powerfully advance the growth of social productive forces.

#### State Enterprises Must Have Their Own Collective Material Benefits

Under China's present system of socialist state-owned economy, in order to supervise effectively the entire national economy and to give full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of all enterprises in a planned way, the state must devolve a certain amount of funds to the enterprises, which should operate in accordance with the state's unified plan and organize production and management independently. The enterprises seek to achieve the maximum economic results by using the minimum amount of labor.

Lenin said: "To have the various trusts and enterprises operate on the basis of economic accounting system is to make them fully responsible for running their enterprises successfully." ("To the Finance and People Commission," Complete Works of Lenin, Vol XXXV, p 549) The national economy will not develop rapidly without the system of economic responsibility for enterprises so strongly emphasized by Lenin. This has also been fully demonstrated by our own practice. To hold every enterprise fully responsible for achieving economic results and to arouse the interest of all workers and leaders in doing their best to increase production, reduce labor costs and raise labor productivity, it is necessary to implement this principle--enterprises which are run well and yield greater economic results should obtain more material benefits; those which are poorly operated should get less material benefits or should even be subjected to material punishment. Lenin once said: Leaders of enterprises which have incurred great losses due to their dereliction "should be prosecuted. All members of the managing board should be deprived of freedom for a long time (they may be paroled after a considerable period of time) and their property should be completely confiscated." ("To the Finance and People Commission," Complete Works of Lenin, Vol XXXV, p 549)

Our experience shows that Lenin was completely right in stressing the principle that an enterprise's economic results should be integrated with the interests of workers and staff, especially the leaders of the enterprise. Socialist economy can be managed in various ways. Whatever approach we adopt, we must see to it that all enterprises have their own collective material benefits. The interests of the proletariat thus fall into two parts--the common and private interest.

It should further be divided into three aspects--the interests of the state, the enterprise and the laborers. Comrade Mao Tsetung made explicit directions on this point long ago in his work "On the Ten Major Relationships" which devotes a special chapter elaborating on the "relationship between the state, the units of production and the producers," stressing the overall consideration of these three aspects. In the context of the economy, with the ownership held by the whole people, the units of production mentioned by Comrade Mao Tsetung refer to the state enterprises. He said: "It's not right, I'm afraid, to place everything in the hands of the central or the provincial and municipal authorities without leaving the factories any power of their own, any room for independent action, any benefits." "Every unit of production must enjoy independence as the correlative of centralization if it is to develop more vigorously." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V, p 290)

If an enterprise is run well and achieves great economic results, the state as well as workers and leaders of the enterprise will benefit. If the contrary is true, workers and leaders of the enterprise will suffer. This is how the collective interest of an enterprise and the state interest are integrated. The integration may take different forms. For instance, when profits are distributed, an enterprise will acquire a certain amount of funds to be used to reward the advanced, improve the workers' collective welfare and expand reproduction. This integration is the most important requirement for the rapid development of socialist economy.

#### The Leading Class Must Safeguard the Material Benefits of the Class Being Led

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "The leading class and the leading party must fulfill two conditions in order to exercise their leadership of the classes, strata, political parties and people's organizations which are being led: A) Lead those who are led (allies) to wage resolute struggles against the common enemy and achieve victories; B) bring material benefits to those who are led, or at least not damage their interests, and at the same time give them political education. Without both these conditions, or with only one, leadership cannot be realized." ("On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol IV, pp 187-188)

During our socialist revolution and construction, we must pay special attention to implementing this principle which Comrade Mao Tsetung put forward during the revolutionary war period. In the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to bring material benefits to those who are led means protecting material benefits of the large numbers of peasants. Without material benefits, the peasants will lack enthusiasm for production, agriculture and industry will not advance, and it will be impossible to build socialism. Therefore, we should handle well relations with the peasants. We should try our best to help them promote production and improve their livelihood, and should not damage their interests.

It should be noted that helping the peasants develop production and improve their livelihood is not only in the interests of the peasants alone but also in the long-range fundamental interests of the proletariat itself. During the period of Soviet economic recovery, Lenin once said: "The most urgent thing to do now is to adopt methods that readily raise the peasants' economic productive power. Only THROUGH these kinds of methods can we achieve the purpose of both improving the workers' living conditions and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat." ("On Grain Tax," Vol IV of "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol IV p 516) Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out during the agricultural cooperative movement in our country: "If we have nothing new to offer them and cannot help them to raise their productivity, increase their income and attain collective prosperity, the poor ones will no longer trust us and feel that there is no point in following the Communist Party. Since they remain poor after land has been distributed, why do they still have to follow you?" ("The Debate on the Cooperative Transformation of Agriculture and the Current Class Struggle," Vol V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" pp 196-197)

The remarks by Lenin and Comrade Mao Tsetung clearly elucidated the importance of guaranteeing the peasants' material interests. Of course, to safeguard the peasants' material interests does not mean to say that the material interests of the proletariat can be ignored. On the contrary, the material interests of both sides should be taken into consideration concurrently and integrated correctly.

To achieve the integration of the interests of both sides at this time, the most important thing of all is, in compliance with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and our party's inherent policies, to truly recognize the peasants' collective ownership and recognize that the peasants organized under the collective economy are owners who have the right to exercise control over the means of production, labor force and products that belong to them. In other words, we must recognize that the communes, production brigades and, particularly, the production teams have the right to make their own decisions, and we must also recognize that under the prerequisite of the state unified planning they are entitled to organize production and engage in management in conformity with their own interests. If our cadres blindly order others about and exercise coercion and commandism by disregarding the peasants' interests and aspirations and even transfer out without compensation their means of production, labor force and products, this will undermine the collective ownership, harm the peasants' interests and frustrate the peasants' initiative, and in the end impede the progress of socialist construction and impair the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

To integrate the interests of both sides, it is also necessary to constantly study and formulate a reasonable price parity between industrial and agricultural products, and gradually narrow and even eliminate the price scissors between industrial and agricultural products. This is a matter of vital importance, particularly to a country like ours with a multitudinous number of peasants.

When some people inside the CPSU (Bolshevik) advocated putting into effect a price policy governing the price of industrial and agricultural products unfavorable to the peasants' interests, Stalin commented: "Some people inside our party have looked on the laboring peasant masses as alien elements and targets of industrial exploitation as well as something colonial in our country's industry....we cannot agree to the opinion of some of those comrades as they often aspired to exploit the peasants by using such methods as excessively increasing taxation and raising the price of industrial products. We cannot agree with them because they are unknowingly undermining the alliance between the working class and the peasants and waver the dictatorship of the proletariat." ("On Soviet Economic Situation and the Party's Policy," pp 128-129) Vol VIII of the "Complete Works of Stalin"

However, the Soviet Union in fact did not solve this problem. Just as Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out: "The Soviet Union has adopted measures which squeeze the peasants very hard. It takes away too much from the peasants at too low a price through its system of so-called obligatory sales and other measures. The method of capital accumulation has seriously dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for production." He also said: "Our policies toward the peasants differ from those of the Soviet Union and take into account the interests of both the state and the peasants. Our agricultural tax has always been relatively low. In the exchange of industrial and agricultural products we follow a policy of narrowing the price scissors." ("On the Ten Major Relationships," p 274) Vol V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"

Since our country's liberation, the price scissors between industrial and agricultural products have narrowed down noticeably, but the scissors differential has remained.



As a result of the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the scissors differential that had once diminished again widened. An important and arduous task now confronting us is to gradually adjust the price between the industrial and agricultural products and narrow the price scissors step by step.

**An Important Task for Putting Proletarian Politics in Command Is To Insure the Integration of the Interests of the State, the Collectives and Individuals**

In a certain sense, the socialist economy at the present stage is a system of relationships of material interests of the state, the collective and the individual, or an entity of the interests of all of them. If any one aspect in this entity is undermined, it will lead to the sabotage of the entire entity and will weaken and even disintegrate the socialist relations of production and impede the development of the production forces. Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out: "The relationship between the state on the one hand and factories and agricultural cooperatives on the other and the relationship between factories and agricultural cooperatives on the one hand and the producers on the other should both be handled well. To this end, we should consider not just one side but all three, the state, the collective and the individual." ("On the Ten Major Relationships," "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V, p 272) by taking into consideration several aspects, Chairman Mao meant that the interests of all sides should be correctly integrated. At the present stage, the socialist economy of our country is developing precisely by integrating the interests of all sides. It goes without saying that this kind of integration is not fixed and that it will remain unchanged. On the contrary, imbalance of interests of all sides may appear constantly. To this end, we should make timely adjustment.

Having proletarian politics in command will play an important role in realizing the integration of the interests of the several sides. Proletarian politics is the manifestation of proletarian economic interests in a concentrated form; it is a means of the proletariat by which to realize its own class economic interest and serve the economic interests of the class. The integration of the state, the collective and the individual is an aspiration of the society to develop interests, it is also where the fundamental interests of the proletariat rest. In order to insure the integration of the interests of the several sides, we must adhere to putting proletarian politics in command of all economic work. 1) By educating the masses and the cadres by means of political and ideological work so that they will correctly understand and handle the relations of interests of the several sides; and 2) by adjusting the relations of interests of the several sides through the implementation of various policies and according to the socialist orientation so as to realize the integration of interests of the several sides. The "gang of four" had pitted the putting of politics in command against the material interests of the proletariat. This goes to show that the politics that they wanted to "put in command" was not proletarian politics but the politics of the landlord and capitalist class. Naturally, this kind of politics is incompatible with the economic interests of the laboring people.

**PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES ENFORCEMENT OF PARTY CONSTITUTION**

HK130818V Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Chu Yen [2612 1484]: "Party Organization Departments Must Play an Exemplary Role in Observing the Party Constitution"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report to the 11th national party congress: "In grasping the key link in running the country well, we must first of all run the party well." The party constitution of great historical significance adopted at the 11th national party congress is a fundamental set of rules for running the party well in the new period of historical development.



## I

Party organization departments at various levels play an important part in the party committee's effort to control the party. They bear an important responsibility for insuring the thorough implementation of the party constitution, thoroughly eliminating the evil effects of the "gang of four's" effort to disrupt and disintegrate the party and properly building the party in the new period. This requires party organization departments to take the lead in observing the party constitution and strictly following it in their actions.

For many of our comrades, in acting strictly according to the party constitution, there is a problem of raising consciousness and eliminating the remnant poison and influence of the "gang of four." Vivid facts of class struggle have once again made us see the extremely great importance of resolutely upholding the party constitution and seriously enforcing it. The two antiparty cliques represented by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been toppled. The bourgeois factional network of the "gang of four" has fallen apart or is disintegrating. Yet the remnant poison and effects of their confounding right and wrong and trampling upon the party constitution have not been eliminated. Cases of not acting according to the party constitution are often seen, which shows that observing and enforcing the party constitution involves much work. It is a process inevitably marked by repeated struggles. Therefore, the cadres of organization departments, especially leading cadres, should insure the thorough implementation of the 11th national party congress line. Through their exemplary role in enforcing the new party constitution, they should try to influence the comrades within the party and restore and carry forward the good style of acting according to the party constitution.

An urgent task confronting the organization departments is that they must bravely turn chaos into order, take the lead in smashing various spiritual shackles imposed on them by the "gang of four" and set straight right and wrong in the cadre line which was reversed by the "gang of four." To seriously and properly implement the party's policy on cadres and actively and prudently solve those outstanding problems in investigating cadres, we should continue to help certain comrades overcome various ideological misgivings, so that they can work boldly according to the guidelines formulated by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. Due to the "gang of four's" sabotage, many cases have accumulated. The workload is heavy. The organization departments should be reinforced. Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, they should rely on the forces of the whole party to do this task well.

## II

Democratic centralism is our party's fundamental organizational principle and also forms the basis for the party's unified discipline. Based on the experience of the 11th line struggle. The new party constitution has been improved along these lines. The cadres of organization departments must take the lead in observing the new party constitution. In all matters, especially where the line and general and specific policies are concerned, they must adhere to centralism based on democracy and democracy guided by centralism. They must combine full democracy with a high degree of centralism, oppose taking personal charge of all things and going one's own way and oppose sectarian splittist activities.

The party organizations should play an exemplary role in respecting the rights of party members as stipulated in the party constitution. They should take the initiative in helping the party's discipline-inspection department guarantee that the rights of party members are not violated. When the "four pests" ran wild, certain organization departments received many complaints. This was mainly because of a serious neglect of duty in safeguarding the rights of party members and even because of violations of their rights. We can never forget this lesson. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," many organization departments following the line of the 11th national party congress have carried forward the glorious tradition of "considering the organization department as the home of party members and cadres." They respect the democratic rights of party members, actively and warmly receive and handle letters and visits from party members and cadres, and cope with complaint cases. In so doing, they are showing a serious and responsible attitude. This attitude has quickly changed the previous situation in which "people found it difficult to gain entry to see the person in charge or were given a cold shoulder." They have won the praise of cadres inside and outside the party and of the masses. They have won the renewed trust of the party members and the masses.

In investigating and handling cases, we as workers of party organization departments must respect the right of party members and cadres to make complaints. In drawing conclusions and making decisions involving party members and cadres, we should listen to their arguments and conclusions and their opinions of such decisions. We should grant them a personal interview and let them speak their mind. Concerning various violations of discipline and law that party members and cadres who uphold party interests uncover from letters and visits from people, the organization department must warmly welcome and cope with all reported cases and not pass the buck. It must protect those who make the charges and not pass on to others the relevant complaints without doing anything. Still less can they suppress the complaints that are lodged. Concerning elections within the party, we must strictly follow the party constitution and the usual practice. We must fully guarantee the right of party members to exercise their rights. They must be allowed to elect those who in their opinion meet the party's requirements. We can never force party members to vote for or against those who do not meet their choice. Still less can we trace the votes to their sources and persecute the voters. The organization department must dare to resolutely fight the practice of trampling upon the rights of party members. Those who violate the rights of party members, suppress grievances and seek revenge should be held responsible and disciplined by the party.

What does the organization department rely upon to insure that the party constitution is enforced in an exemplary way? It must rely upon its workers to continuously strengthen party spirit. By party spirit, we mean a proletarian manifestation of centralism. There are certain comrades within our party among the workers of the organization department that lack party spirit and are liable to violate the party constitution. But this is entirely different in nature from Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" wilfull trampling upon the party constitution. As long as our comrades are well disciplined in party spirit and as long as the party organization and the masses strengthen their education and supervision, we will undoubtedly overcome the practice of violating the party constitution.

The party organization department should be a department armed with the greatest party spirit. Those comrades working there should be revolutionary fighters who are most assiduous in studying works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and who achieve the best results in using materialist dialectics as a guide to practice. In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," let us strive to grasp truth, strengthen training in party spirit, and enforce the party constitution in an exemplary way. Let us do our best to do well in further building a glorious, great and proper Communist Party of China and in speeding up the realization of the great goal of building a modern and powerful socialist country led by the party!

## PEOPLE'S DAILY STRESSES LINKING GANG WITH LIN PIAO

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[Text] Peking, 7 Sep--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today frontpaged a news report on the Metallurgical Industry Ministry boldly mobilizing the masses to link the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line with the exposure and criticism of the various crimes of the "gang of four" and their factional setup. At the same time, it publishes a Commentator's article entitled: "It is Imperative To Link the 'Gang of Four' With Lin Piao."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY report says: After concluding most of its investigation work, the Metallurgical Industry Ministry went further to boldly mobilize the masses to fight a good battle in the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in connection with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line, thereby deepening step by step the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and continuously winning new victories.

While conducting the investigation work, the Metallurgical Industry Ministry has always placed the major points of investigation on the persons and incidents that were connected with the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" in usurping party and state power in the period after the "10th party congress," especially in the period after the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. However, with the deepening of the struggle, the ministry has come to realize more and more clearly that the crimes of the "gang of four" and Lin Piao's line were actually linked and could not be distinctly separated. For example, that trusted follower of the "gang of four" has long since followed Lin Piao in interfering in and undermining the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the Great Cultural Revolution. And after he came to the Metallurgical Industry Ministry, he again closely followed the "gang of four" and continued to commit wicked deeds. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, that sinister henchman of the "gang of four" in the Metallurgical Industry Ministry successively ganged up with Lin Piao's sworn followers and that trusted follower of the "gang of four" in stirring up trouble and committing many bad deeds. Sharing the same political interests and possessing an identical ideology, they committed serious crimes that were chargeable not only to the account of the "gang of four's" line but also to that of Lin Piao's. The report cites a large amount of facts exposing and criticizing the numerous crimes of that sinister henchman of the "gang of four" in the Metallurgical Industry Ministry and his company in peddling Lin Piao's line.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article says: The news about the Metallurgical Industry Ministry linking the "gang of four" with Lin Piao in the third campaign eloquently explains that, in the third campaign, it is imperative to link Lin Piao with the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in order to carry this struggle through to the end and win total victory in the movement.

Chairman Hua has pointed out that as early as the early part of the Great Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" colluded with the Lin Piao antiparty clique in undermining the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With the deepening of the development of the third campaign, more and more facts have proved that the two antiparty cliques--Lin Piao and the "gang of four"--colluded with each other and that they were two sinister melons on the same poisonous vine. Ganging up with each other, they frenziedly undermined the Great Cultural Revolution in a vain attempt to throw the world into chaos and seize power during the chaos; they instigated suspecting all and overthrowing all and stirred up struggle by force and "all-round civil war;" they negated the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution and criticized Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as revisionism; they turned the relationship between the enemy and ourselves upside down, built a fascist dictatorship in a big way, and manufactured many unjust, false and wrong cases.

Many of these bad deeds were jointly planned and done together with one person involved with the other. Therefore, linking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao is not a question of whether we want to link them up or not. They are an entity which cannot be distinctly separated. They are an issue that gives us no choice but to link the two.

After smashing of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, the "gang of four" went even further to peddle the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao. The line of the "gang of four" was a continuation and development of Lin Piao's line. The counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four" that "democrats are capitalist roaders" originated from Lin Piao's reactionary theory--the so-called "make revolution against those who made revolution." The crimes of the "gang of four" can be traced back to the sequence of events in Lin Piao's line. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were two disastrous currents that combined into one adverse counterrevolutionary current, in which the former carried the sedan for the latter and the latter sounded the trumpet for the former. Therefore, if the criticism of Lin Piao is not linked with that of the "gang of four," it is not possible to thoroughly criticize the "gang of four."

The Commentator's article points out: When criticizing the "gang of four" together with Lin Piao, it is necessary to thoroughly expose their commonly used trick of disguising their ultrarightist essence under an ultraleftist cloak. Both Lin Piao and the "gang of four" waved "Red flags" to oppose the Red flag, carried out counterrevolutionary activities under the signboard of revolution and practiced revisionism while shouting "oppose revisionism!" Both of them were crafty counterrevolutionary double-dealers.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" willfully distorted and tampered with Mao Tsetung Thought while pretending to publicize and carry it out. They fabricated Chairman Mao's "instructions," thereby damaging Mao Tsetung Thought as a comprehensive, scientific system.

In order to oppose revolution, Lin Piao dished up such slogans as "foster the prestige in a big way" and "establish the absolute authority," demanded "three loyalties" and "four boundlessness's" and chanted "acme" and "genius." He shouted "hold high" Chairman Mao's great banner on every occasion and "closely follow" Chairman Mao's every step. He advocated reciting the "adages" in "quotations from Chairman Mao" while holding it in one's hand and mechanically memorizing the "three old articles."

The "gang of four," on the other hand, quoted words and sentences from Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings out of context and preached them as being absolute. They split up Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and placed one aspect of it in opposition to another. They opposed comprehensively and accurately studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings.

Thus, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" distorted materialism and dialectics beyond recognition. As a result of their pernicious influence, metaphysics became rampant while idealism spread unchecked. They were truly against Chairman Mao's great banner while pretending to "hold it high." They were betraying Chairman Mao while pretending to "closely follow" him.

Chairman Mao was the first to expose and criticize Lin Piao. Under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the whole party launched a movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the work style. It was only because of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" that Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line was not thoroughly repudiated. It is precisely to follow Chairman Mao's behest and fulfill the task he entrusted with us in his lifetime that we are linking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line.



After the downfall of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, the "gang of four" tried their best to shelter Lin Piao in attempt to cover up their own true features. They set up numerous restrictions and obstacles to block the broad masses from exposing and criticizing Lin Piao. Now with the downfall of the "gang of four," we must break away from what was pursued by them and resolutely expose and criticize Lin Piao's line. We must criticize Lin Piao together with the "gang of four" in order to discredit his line thoroughly.

The article says: Some people may worry and ask: "Wouldn't linking the exposure and criticism of the 'gang of four' with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao lead to the 'negation of the Great Cultural Revolution?'" What Lin Piao practiced had nothing to do with the Great Cultural Revolution. They were two entirely different matters opposed to each other. Hundreds and millions of people personally observed the criminal activities of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who had a hand in every activity damaging to the Great Cultural Revolution. They distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions and interfered with and sabotaged his strategic plan. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were the chief culprits behind the slogans "overthrow all" and "all-round civil war," and both were criticized by Chairman Mao. To link the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao, therefore, will not lead to the negation of the Great Cultural Revolution. On the contrary, by doing so we are fully affirming the Great Cultural Revolution. In order to safeguard the victorious fruit of the Great Cultural Revolution, we must thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who colluded with each other to sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution.

Some people may also worry and ask: "Wouldn't linking the exposure and criticism of the 'gang of four' with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao 'bring up old scores again?'" Our purpose in linking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao is to criticize their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, clarify right and wrong on the question of line, recognize their pernicious influence, raise the level of our thinking, find out the causes and learn a lesson. It is not our main purpose to find out where individual responsibility lies.

We must follow the example of Taching, strive to help 95 percent of the people raise their understanding and effectively transform them in order to attain our goal of mobilizing and uniting with the overwhelming majority of the people. We must always direct the spearhead of our attack at Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and exclusively pour out our grievances against them. There is no danger of again bringing up old scores by doing this. To do otherwise or concern ourselves with past issues between individuals and between mass organizations is obviously wrong.

The article concludes: Linking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao is the aspiration of the people and an irresistible trend. Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line must be criticized. No one can stop this powerful, historical current of revolution--criticizing the "gang of four" together with Lin Piao.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY CRITICIZES LIN PIAO, 1978

OW101852Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 049 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] In doing investigation work, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has gone a step further in boldly mobilizing the masses to fight a good battle in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four by linking this exposure and criticism with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line, thus winning continuous new victories.

In conducting investigations of persons and incidents connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four in usurping party and state power, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry always emphasized the period after the 10th party congress, especially the period after the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius. However, with the deepening of the struggle, it realized more clearly that the crimes of the gang of four and Lin Biao's line were actually linked together and could not be distinctly separated.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, that sinister henchman of the gang of four in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has successively ganged up with Lin Biao's sworn followers and with that trusted follower of the gang of four in stirring up trouble and carrying out many bad deeds in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Their serious crimes were not only the results of the gang of four's line but also the results of Lin Biao's line. Citing numerous facts, the masses of cadres and people have exposed and criticized the many crimes of that sinister henchman of the gang of four and his company in peddling Lin Biao's line. They frenziedly opposed and viciously attacked Chairman Mao, Premier Shou and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; flagrantly attacked Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on developing the metallurgical industry; slanderously charged that the metallurgical departments peddled a sinister revisionist line in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution; and totally negated the great achievements scored by the masses of staff members and workers on the metallurgical front under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. In accordance with Lin Biao's fallacy that "the present revolution is a revolution against those who made revolution," they vigorously shipped up the evil winds of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" and slanderously charged that the party committee of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry was a sinister revisionist party committee and that cadres of this ministry were on old, sinister, revisionist cast. They trumpeted an ultraleft ideology, energetically engaged in beating, smashing and grabbing and undermined the Great Cultural Revolution. Facts have proved that many of the crimes of that sinister henchman were committed while he was following Lin Biao and many of his counterrevolutionary fallacies originated from Lin Biao's line. He was not an exponent of the correct line as alleged, but was a chief culprit in undermining the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Great Cultural Revolution. He was not a leader of the masses as alleged, but a bad leader who committed a great deal of evil deeds.

To smash this antiparty faction, the party organization of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has paid great attention to party policies during this struggle and has conducted a great deal of thorough, meticulous political and ideological work among people who took part in bourgeois factional activities according to their different circumstances and has encouraged them to boldly expose their problems. At the same time, it has carried out activities to eliminate pernicious influence during the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and to concentrate its strength on attacking the very small number of major evil and stubborn elements in the antiparty faction, thus further disintegrating the antiparty faction of the gang of four and their trusted follower and henchman. Some people who knew about the crimes of the antiparty faction, those who followed it in committing various kinds of mistakes and even those who committed crimes have thus gradually given up their illusions, removed their hesitations, started to expose essential problems one after another and carried out struggle against the trusted follower and henchman of the gang of four face-to-face, thus displaying some changes in their ideologies, feelings and convictions.

In deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, in connection with exposure and criticism of Lin Biao's line, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has promoted prompt implementation of the party's various proletarian policies, consolidation of its offices and the restoration and development of the party's fine traditions and work style. It has promoted revolutionary unity and all aspects of its work.

## CHINA SUMS UP EXPERIENCE IN GROWING SUMMER GRAIN CROPS

OW112343Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 8 Sep--The cadres and broad masses in the major winter wheat-growing areas throughout China have been organized to conscientiously sum up their experience in growing summer grain crops, and they succeeded in accumulating 11-points of experience which has been proven realistic and effective by practice.

In recent years, some areas in China have registered rapid increases in summer grain production on a fairly large scale. Since 1970, the total output of summer grain crops in China increased by 57 percent. But China's increases in the output of other grain crops during the same period were not as great. Nevertheless, the per-mou yield of summer grain crops in general remains fairly low, with a per-mou average yield of around 200 catties. However, the per-mou yield in some high-yielding areas reaches over 500 catties, with some high-yielding counties exceeding 700 catties. These facts prove that the potential in increasing summer grain crops is great. To keep pace with the developing national economy and provide the country with even more grain crops for realizing the four modernizations, it is necessary to quicken the tempo in the development of wheat production.

The most fundamental experience summed up in various localities in reaping good harvests of summer grain crops is to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," eradicate their pernicious influence; implement the party's various rural economic policies in an all-round manner; change the cadres' work style; and actively whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants. At the same time, a number of high-yielding areas have also gained some specific experience in wheat production during their own wheat production and in scientific research and experiments. On the basis of the masses' experience, various departments concerned cite the following 11-point experience:

1. It is necessary to firmly strengthen leadership over summer grain production. Since the National Conference on Wheat Production in Shihchiachuang in 1973, various localities have gradually realized the importance of developing summer grain production, and universally strengthened their leadership over summer grain production.
2. It is necessary to work hard to improve production conditions. If production conditions are not changed, it will be impossible to rapidly develop summer grain production. The winter and spring drought in the north and the spring flood and water-logging in the south pose major threats to achieving high, stable yields of summer grain crops. Due to the severe drought this year, irrigation conditions will play an important role in determining whether we will reap a good harvest or a poor one in summer grain crops.
3. It is necessary to vigorously build farmland with high yields. To do a good job in building farmland with high yields and expand the acreage of plots which will give high, stable wheat yields is a new development in leading summer grain production in recent years. In 1973 there were more than 3 million mou of high-yielding farmland with a per-mou yield of over 400 catties in Shihchiachuang Prefecture. This year, there are 3.8 million mou of farmland with a per-mou yield of over 500 catties in the prefecture. Now there are more than 3 million mou of high-yielding plots with a per-mou yield of 600 catties of wheat in the west of Hsinhsiang Prefecture.
4. It is necessary to pay full attention to transforming low-yielding farmland. Some localities are slow in raising summer grain production. An important reason is the large acreage of low-yielding farmland, which has hindered the development of summer grain production.



5. It is essential to pay attention to seeds and do a good job in rationally distributing seeds of good strains. There are too many seed strains in use at present and some of them are of impure compositions. Good strains that will give a per-mou yield of 1,000 catties are in short supply in some high-yielding areas. North China is in need of an early-maturing and high-yielding strain suitable for interplanting, while south China is in need of an ideal strain highly resistant to cereal scab. At present, various localities are enthusiastically cultivating and selecting new strains and adopting measures to further purify and rejuvenate the seed strains now being used.

6. To grow healthy seedlings before winter is the foundation in achieving high, stable yields of summer grain crops. After the severe winter cold the year before last and the unusually high temperature last winter, various localities have further realized the significance of growing healthy seedlings.

7. It is necessary to raise the field management level. Field management begins as soon as seeds are sown. The abnormal climate in the past 2 years has particularly exposed many weak links in our field management.

8. It is necessary to have a contingent of professionals assigned to do only field management work. It takes a long time to grow wheat, about 7 to 8 months from seed sowing to harvesting, during which there are two busy farming seasons of farmland capital construction and spring farming preparations. If no one is assigned to do this job, it is possible that the field management work will be interrupted.

9. It is necessary to base ourselves on combating natural disasters in order to wrest good harvests. Some of the localities have often registered low yields because of low temperature, spring cold, cereal scab or persistent drought. Among the natural disasters, low temperature causes the greatest damage. In Peking, where conditions in developing water conservancy are fairly good, a large number of seedlings died due to cold weather. The number of grain-bearing spikes on each mou were reduced by 80,000 to 100,000, and the per-mou yield was decreased by 30 percent. This has taught us a profound lesson. We must conscientiously sum up our experience in combating natural disasters to win good harvests, gradually master the laws of nature and raise our farming level with a scientific approach.

10. Growing wheat with a scientific approach is an important link in achieving high, stable yields of wheat. In recent years many localities have summed up the local wheat-growing techniques, trained technical backbone cadres at all levels, gradually understood laws in achieving high, stable wheat yields, and refrained from doing things blindly and uncritically.

11. It is necessary to persistently develop socialist emulation drives in the production of summer grain crops, and contests should be vigorously carried out between people's communes and between production brigades.

While summing up their experience in reaping good harvests of summer grain crops, various localities are actively making preparations for this year's fall and winter sowing in order to do a good job in sowing winter wheat and lay a solid foundation for overfulfilling next year's targets in developing summer grain production.



## PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

HK080901Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Chin Chien [7246 1696]: "An Argument for 'Being Fond of Giving Small Favors'"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions, all areas in the country are firmly and enthusiastically implementing the rural economic policy. A problem central to the firm implementation of the rural economic policy is to protect and promote the interests of the peasant masses to give full play to their socialist activism. Therefore, a question has arisen in the minds of certain comrades: Would protecting and promoting the interests of the masses expose them to accusations of "saying what's beside the point and being fond of giving small favors?" They have misgivings about firmly implementing this policy. They let things slide and take a wait-and-see attitude. They are not very keen on thoroughly implementing the party Central Committee's instructions. It is therefore necessary to distinguish between right and wrong.

It is common knowledge that "saying what's beside the point and being fond of giving small favors" is a comment made by Chairman Mao in the early 1950's because of an erroneous trend found in rural work. It is very clear that Chairman Mao criticized certain comrades not because they did what was good for the peasants, but because what they did promoted a small-peasant economy and thus departed from the socialist road and impaired the fundamental interests of the peasant masses. Our firm implementation of party policy based on the socialist economic system cannot now be equated with the erroneous practice of those comrades. In criticizing their error, Chairman Mao pointed out: If "what is done is linked with the general line and with socialism, then it is good and is not a case of giving small favors." Since our measures for firmly implementing the rural economic policy are linked with socialism and have been taken to quicken the development of the socialist agriculture, how can it be considered as a case of "saying what's beside the point and being fond of giving small favors?"

We should note that under the current situation, to firmly implement the rural economic policy and give the peasants concrete material benefits is not "giving small favors" but is a major and decisively significant issue in developing socialist agriculture.

Certain comrades consider that only "colossal projects" and "great undertakings" in the form of major 100-year plans can be regarded as part of socialist construction, and that firmly implementing the rural economic policy and protecting the economic interests of the masses can only be regarded as a case of "giving small favors." This is very incorrect. Our firm implementation of the rural economic policy is in the interests of the laboring masses. Likewise, our vigorous promotion of capital farmland construction is in the interests of the laboring masses. The two are complementary to each other. With the economic policy firmly implemented, the masses will become keen about their work. Only then can those "colossal projects" and "great undertakings" be handled better. Meanwhile, in handling capital farmland construction and other undertakings, we must also follow the guideline of "combining the handling of big projects with paying attention to policy." In no way can we take the long-term interests of "colossal projects" and "great undertakings" as an excuse to neglect implementing party policy and to violate the personal interests of the masses.

From the discussion of the problem of "giving small favors," we can see that the remnant poison of ultra-"left" ideas spread by the "gang of four" with regard to material benefits still exists to a serious extent and must be energetically eliminated. They put the concept of proletarian politics in command in opposition to concern for the interests of the masses. Anyone who suggested concern for the material interests of the masses was accused of promoting "economism" or "revisionist material incentives." [paragraph continues]

This explains why certain comrades now still worry lest their energetic promotion of the economic interests of the masses should expose them to accusations of "being fond of giving small favors" and "negating proletarian politics in command." We know that Communist Party members persist in struggle and build socialism for the very purpose of promoting the welfare of the overwhelming majority. To make the masses recognize their own interests and unite in struggling for their own interests is a fundamental Marxist principle and also the starting point of our party's policy. To put proletarian politics in command, we must firmly implement the party's proletarian policy and correctly handle the various economic interests among the laboring people, so that national, collective and individual interests can be taken care of simultaneously. If we should depart from the basic point of promoting the welfare of the overwhelming majority, then it is a deviation from proletarian politics. Any talk about putting proletarian politics in command would just be nonsense.

#### KWANGMING DAILY APPROVES RETENTION OF PRIVATE PLOTS

HK120615Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 1 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chung Feng [6945 1496]: "Seriously Implement the Policy on Private Plots"]

[Excerpts] Whether the party's current rural economic policies are implemented is a matter of major importance that concerns the people throughout the country. This is because it has a bearing on mobilizing the activism of the peasant masses, on rapidly developing agriculture in our country and on promoting the advance of the national economy as a whole. Maintaining private plots is one of the important policies. Except for a few localities which in some respects have appropriate conditions, private plots should not be abolished under the present circumstances. Due to the sabotage of the fake left and real right line pursued for a long time by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many cadres even to this day dare not implement the policy on private plots. It is said they are afraid of the following things:

First, they are afraid of promoting capitalism. Our party's policy permits peasants to farm small plots of land for personal needs provided that the absolute predominance of the collective economy is insured. This is consistent with the current development of the productive forces in the countryside. As far as most localities are concerned, the collective economy is still unable to totally meet the commune members' many daily needs. Permitting them to farm small plots of land to satisfy personal needs will enable commune peasants to make full use of their surplus effort and spare time so that they can supplement what they get from the collective distribution by planting crops on private plots. Seriously implementing the policy on private plots is an important aspect of correctly handling collective interests and those of commune members. However, the "gang of four" looked upon private plots and household sideline production as an "appendage of capitalism" and repeatedly called for their elimination.

Second, they are afraid of affecting collective production. This means that when commune peasants maintain private plots, they will compete with the collective economy for water, fertilizer and labor. This is purely a matter of management. As long as ideological education is strengthened and established rules and regulations are strictly abided by, the problems of fighting for water, manure and manpower can be correctly solved if overall consideration is given to the interests of the collective and individuals and to the use of labor, fertilizer and irrigation by commune peasants.

Third, they are afraid of being stigmatized for neglecting to learn from the advanced. This is due to a metaphysical influence. The reason why some comrades favor the abolition of private plots is probably because they are influenced by certain advanced units which do not maintain private plots. Therefore, they themselves should not have them. [paragraph continues]

Learning from the advanced means concentrating efforts on learning to acquire those things that other units already have, and this primarily involves developing the productive forces. However, some cadres totally overlook this basic Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts and instead try to alter production relations by abolishing those things that the advanced units do not have but they themselves do have, such as private plots, sideline occupations and trade fairs. Thus, learning from the advanced means transgressing the interests of the masses and impairing their enthusiasm. Consequently, the more one learns from the advanced, the more backward he becomes and the more production will stagnate.

Fourth, they are afraid of being charged with attempting to restore the old order and to retrogress. The party's current policy permits commune peasants to farm small plots of land for personal needs and this is in keeping with the need for developing socialist agriculture production. In both "Regulations on the Work of the Rural People's Communes (revised draft)" personally formulated by Chairman Mao, (that is, the "60 Articles") and the constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC, there are clear stipulations in regard to this arrangement. Seriously implementing the policy in this regard conforms with continuing the revolution and taking the road of advancing with firm steps. How can this be described as restoring the old order and retrogressing? This fake left and real allegation was customarily used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to attack Chairman Mao's line and policies. All revolutionaries must resolutely repudiate and completely criticize it.

"Policy and strategy are the party's lifeline." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol IV, p 1,193) Cadres at all levels who are overseeing rural work should seriously implement the party's rural economic policies, including the policy on private plots, as if they are safeguarding the party's lifeline. This calls for deeply criticizing the "gang of four's" fake left and real right counterrevolutionary line and completely eliminating its remnant poison, that is, the ideological tendency that is leftist in form but rightist in essence and of being left rather than right.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURE LAND

HK120825Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Sep 78 p 1 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note to article by Mu Yen [4476 6056] entitled "It Does Not Pay To Reclaim Pastures and Livestock Farms To Grow Grain" and the letter from Pa-la-chi-ni-ma, a reporter of the INNER MONGOLIA DAILY, entitled "It is Not Allowed To Reclaim Livestock Farms Indiscriminately"]

[Text] It is the aspiration of the party and the people and the requirement of socialist construction to develop animal husbandry so as to improve the supply to meat, milk, fur, hides and other animal products. We must make full use of all pastures, speed up construction in the pastoral areas, raise the number of livestock per unit of area and vigorously develop animal husbandry in order to increase meat supply. Some provinces and autonomous regions, particularly some part-farming and part-pastoral areas, have been indiscriminately reclaiming pastures in an effort to bring new land under cultivation. The leadership at all levels should pay serious attention to this phenomenon, immediately take effective measures to rectify this foolish practice of destroying pastures for cultivation and put an end to the indiscriminate reclamation of pastures.



## PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON SURVEY OF SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

HK130748Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Related Department Answers Questions Put by PEOPLE'S DAILY Reporter on National Survey Conducted Among Scientific and Technical Personnel"]

[Text] For the sake of implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference, the State Planning Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the State Statistics Bureau have recently decided--based on the relevant documents approved by the party Central Committee and the State Council--to conduct a general survey on the living and working conditions of the country's scientific and technical personnel dealing with natural science. Leading comrades at various levels in the overwhelming majority of localities and department have attached great importance to this work and assigned forces to organize special bodies to grasp it firmly. Work has developed rapidly and outstanding results have been achieved. However, there are also quite a few places that have not grasped this work firmly enough. The criticism and views raised in letters from readers have reflected many problems. Recently, our reporter visited the department responsible for conducting the national survey among scientific and technical personnel and asked for explanations to the problems raised by the readers regarding the aim, who is to be included and relevant policies of the general survey.

Question: What is the aim and the meaning of this general survey? Is it merely for the sake of registration?

Answer: This general survey is for the sake of correctly determining such basic information as the quantity and quality of existing scientific and technical personnel in the whole country and how they are distributed and employed in order to better implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, give full play to the role of scientific and technical personnel and introduce scientific programs. This is urgently needed in speeding up the realization of the four modernizations and fulfilling the general task of the new period.

This general survey is absolutely not "merely for the sake of registration." It is intended to help solve the immediate problems and help implement party policy. As part of the process of implementing policy, it is intended to promptly adjust cases in which people are not utilizing or not properly utilizing what they have learned.

Question: Who is included in this general survey?

Answer: Those included the general survey encompass people in the following three categories:

1. Engineers and technicians, agriculture (forestry) technicians, public health technicians, scientific research workers and teachers of the three basic fields--production (business), scientific research and teaching--who are actually engaged in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine and other fields of natural science and who are working in every department of the national economy.
2. People already scientifically and technically qualified or who are graduates of various departments and faculties of science, engineering, agriculture and medicine from universities and technical middle schools engaged in scientific and technician vocations and management work in organs and enterprises.
3. People already scientifically and technically qualified or who are graduates of various departments and faculties of science, engineering, agriculture and medicine from universities and technical middle schools but who have not yet engaged in scientific and technical work.



Question: Are the post-Great Cultural Revolution graduates of science, engineering, agriculture and medicine from institutions of higher learning included in the general survey? Some people say that specially qualified people among them are included in the general survey. Is there such a provision?

Answer: There is no such provision. The graduates of these institutions of higher learning have been trained and brought up in accordance with the state plan. It is only logical that they should all be included in the general survey.

Question: Are people with special ability but no academic background included in the general survey?

Answer: It has been provided that "people promoted from among the masses of workers and peasants or transferred from other nonscientific and technical work who actually shoulder scientific and technical work, possess above technical middle school standards and can handle vocational and technical work should also be included in the general survey. People who have special skills but without academic background should be treated according to this principle.

Question: Some graduates from science and engineering colleges all along have not been utilizing what they learned, and their training has not matched the specialities of the units where they work. However, they are not permitted to transfer and have not registered for this general survey. Is this correct?

Answer: This is against the aim and demand of this general survey. Although this is an isolated situation, it should still arouse attention. Personnel organizations and departments should take the overall situation into consideration and unreservedly report all those scientific and technical personnel not utilizing what they have learned. Traps must not be set no one should be kept back. This is a general survey and not a random check. If there are any omissions, we shall not be able to supply reliable scientific data for the formulation of policies and programs.

#### KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON WAYS TO IMPROVE EDUCATION

HK080915Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 2 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Ko Ting-pang [2047 1353 6721], adviser to the China Research Center, University of California: "Admit Children Into Schools Earlier and Improve Education"]

[Excerpts] Some 30 countries throughout the world are admitting 5-year-old children into primary schools. Some countries have followed this practice for many years without finding any disadvantages. In my opinion, China should gradually switch over to admitting children into primary schools when they are 5 rather than 6 years old and require first-year primary students to conduct scientific experimentation. There are three major advantages for this switch. First, admitting children into schools 2 years earlier will enable them to complete secondary and college education 2 years sooner. This will allow their earlier participation in production and construction. China has a population of 800 million. If young people participate in production and construction 2 years earlier, they will contribute a significant number of workdays and total production output toward national construction. Second, if children are admitted into schools 2 years earlier, China will solve the problem of having too many older college and post-graduate students. This will also improve efficiency in learning and foster qualified people. Just imagine, if one graduates from senior middle school at 15 and goes to college for another 5 years, he will be 20 years old, just the right age for him to contribute his knowledge and wisdom to society and offer what he can toward inventions and discoveries. [paragraph continues]

Third, by admitting children to schools 2 years earlier, those who graduate earlier will be able to realize sooner what Chairman Hua has proposed in his call to the country to raise the Chinese Nation's level of science and culture.

The present Chinese educational system requires the students to complete 5 years of primary education and another 5 years of secondary education, i.e., 10 years in all. I believe this is a very good system. This 10-year basic education, compulsory for everyone, saves 2 year compared with the old system which required 6 years to complete either primary or secondary education, i.e. 12 years for both. Provided the curricula, teaching material and instruction methods are continually improved, those who graduate under the new educational system will compare favorably with those who graduated under the old system. The former may even surpass the latter with regard to their knowledge and technical skills.

To achieve the four modernizations, it is necessary to train a large number of qualified people. To do this, education itself as well as instruction equipment and facilities must be modernized. Education conducted electronically must be vigorously promoted and fully exploited. It will often take a very long time to train fine teachers to conduct classes in various subjects. The best and quickest way to vigorously promote education at a time when there is a shortage of teachers is to use modern instruction facilities such as selection of professionally competent teachers for appearances on television. Gradually, complete sets of electronically processed teaching texts suitable for courses offered in universities and secondary schools can be made available to the public. This will not only benefit those who are now attending schools but also "redeem" those young people and middle-aged people who were denied education for many years when the "gang of four" were in power. Running more universities through educational television broadcasting channels will enable more young people resettled in the countryside to use their spare time to learn what they missed in the past.

In my opinion, university education conducted in 5 years will meet the needs of our time. While short-term colleges may be run to train urgently needed qualified people for production and construction, the period for university training must not be shortened and the scope for training research students must be broadened if the aim is to raise the levels of science and technology. Except for the research centers under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, more research centers should be set up in universities at different times and in different groups so that more research students in the Chinese population is lower than that of many other countries. This must be corrected.

China aims to overtake and surpass advanced world levels in science within this century. This calls for vigorous efforts to train more qualified people and to attach great importance to raising the levels of science and culture of the workers and peasants. In short, conducting education "at a quick pace" is what is most urgently needed in China today.

## ANHWEI UNIVERSITY ARTICLE COMMEMORATES MAO'S INSCRIPTION

HK111024Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 78 HK

[Article by (shih shen) ["teachers and students"] and (juan kung) ["staff and workers"]:  
"Hold Chairman Mao's Great Banner Aloft and Work Hard To Run Anhwei University Well--  
Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inscription for Anhwei University"]

[Excerpts] It was on 16 September 1958 during the Great Leap Forward when Chairman Mao personally came to Anhwei and inspected Hofei. The first comprehensive university in Anhwei had just been established that year and Chairman Mao happily named the university as Anhwei University and wrote the inscription "Anhwei University" on that day.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao was greatly concerned with the rapid development of Anhwei University. Esteemed and beloved Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping, Tung Pi-wu and Chen I and other older generation proletarian revolutionaries personally came to inspect the university. After inspecting the university, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping said: "Anhwei University is very good." He also gave an instruction: "We must pay attention to the policies on intellectuals, and we must be good at bringing into play the enthusiasm of intellectuals." When inspecting various achievements of the university in science and technology, the elderly Tung Pi-wu wrote a poem on the spot. When Comrade Chen I came to the university, he warmly received some of the professors. He also made an important speech to all the teachers, students, staff and workers of the university on the relationship between "Red" and "expert." He encouraged them to follow the road of being both "Red and expert" and to make contributions to developing science and technology as soon as possible and with great determination. The concern and instructions of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries greatly encouraged the combat spirit of the teachers, students, staff and workers. The university formulated plans to make a leap forward in 3 years and was determined to greatly enhance the quality of teaching and the levels of scientific research.

The rolling tides of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution brought about a strict testing of great storms to the young Anhwei University. The agents of the gang of four in Anhwei greatly loathed Anhwei University, which was named by Chairman Mao and for which he wrote an inscription. They sent in their close followers to tightly control the university. As soon as their close followers arrived at the university, they unscrupulously peddled the reactionary black commodities of the "two assessments." They made great efforts to push forward the counterrevolutionary political program and labeled Anhwei University as "a university controlled by traitors, spies and capitalist roaders" and "an independent kingdom of bourgeois intellectuals." In smearing Anhwei University, they said "two things were in a terrible mess" in the university--the party organization and the teachers. They vigorously dragged out various so-called counterrevolutionary groups of the "three-family village," the "four shops," the "underground fortress" and the "petofi club."

The revolutionary teachers, students, staff and workers were dealt blows at and persecuted. One-third of the university's teachers, staff and workers were specially investigated. Some were illegally arrested and imprisoned and some were even persecuted to death. In doing all this, the gang's Anhwei agents thought that they could revel in their success and that the teachers, students, staff and workers would yield and obediently follow their revisionist line. On the contrary, however, the teachers, students, staff and workers of Anhwei University were neither frightened nor suppressed by their oppressive policies.

At the struggle's critical moment, they recalled the fortunate scene when Chairman Mao wrote the inscription for the university and also the earnest teachings of various leading comrades of the central authorities when inspecting the university as well as their warm commendations and high appraisals of Anhwei University.

They saw through the counterrevolutionary conspiracy of the clique of the gang of four's Anhwei agents in unscrupulously trampling on Anhwei University and launched repeated tit for tat struggles against them.

When the gang of four quickened their pace to usurp party and state power in 1976, the teachers, students, staff and workers thought and saw things more clearly. They waged various struggles against the gang of four and their clique and demonstrated a high consciousness of line struggle. When the gang of four ran rampant, the big labels of "giving first position to intellectual education," "putting vocational work in command" and "following the road of becoming bourgeois specialists" were branded on everything. However, the teachers ignored all this and persistently maintained serious teaching, conducted scientific research and made valuable contributions. The university made 81 achievements in scientific research and educated 4,400 university students. Since the university was established, it has delivered 8,600 talented people to the state to participate in construction.

After the gang of four was smashed, Anhwei University was given a new life. The former leading cadres of the university who were gravely persecuted by the gang of four and their clique have now returned to their leadership posts. The university has reinvestigated 90 percent of the cases and a large group of persecuted teachers, staff and workers have been rehabilitated.

#### LIAO CHIH-KAO SPEAKS AT FUKIEN WORK CONFERENCE

HK121000Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, gave a speech at the conclusion of the provincial work conference which was held on 2 September, saying: In recent days, the people throughout the country have enthusiastically discussed the problem of "practice is the sole criterion for determining truth." This is not only a basic theoretical problem in philosophy but is also a problem that concerns ideological and political line. This is a problem which shows our basic attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It is also a big problem that concerns the destiny of our party and country. In connection with Fukien's actual conditions, Comrade Liao Chih-kao talked about the great significance in seriously improving the ideological and work methods to guide agricultural production; in improving leadership style; in eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in practicing idealism and metaphysics in a big way; in acting in line with dialectical materialism; and in adhering to the viewpoint that "practice is the sole criterion for determining truth."

Comrade Liao Chih-kao said: To rapidly develop Fukien's agricultural production, we must greatly improve our ideological and work methods that guide agricultural production. He urged the comrades to involve themselves with the actual work conditions in rural areas, seriously study the speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the national All-Army Political Work Conference, and study the articles that have appeared in the newspapers on "practice is the sole criterion for determining truth" to understand the problem well. He said: This is very important in waging struggles against the gang of four, in reviving the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, and in doing well in the revolution and production.

Comrade Liao Chih-kao said: To improve our ideological and work methods to guide agricultural production, we must also adhere to the basic viewpoint that "practice is the sole criterion for determining truth." In other words, while guiding agricultural production and all other work, we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and of proceeding from reality. While formulating measures and methods to solve practical problems, we must first conduct research and investigations.



Once a decision is made, we must examine whether the measures and methods are correct through practice. If the measures and methods are proved to be correct through practice, we must then be determined and carry them out.

Comrade Liao Chih-kao said: To meet the needs of rapidly developing agricultural production, we must improve our leadership style. I talked to some comrades of the party organizations of the provincial bureaus not long ago. I also went down to lower level units recently. I feel that two outstanding problems have existed regarding leadership style. The first one is that in some units some comrades still do things in bureaucratic ways. These leading comrades lack the thinking of serving the grassroot units, do not go deep into reality, do not conduct research and investigation and lack purpose in calling meetings. In their work, they utter empty and complimentary words, do not solve problems, and do not understand and ask what is happening in the grassroot units. As a result, some easy problems have not been solved for a long time. Some other comrades never go down to grassroot units to understand and solve problems and always try to get rid of the problems which are brought up to their attention by grassroot units. They even make things difficult for others when they are sometimes offended. The other problem is that some departments and units have indulged each other for a long time. They always make things easy for themselves but strict for others and pay no attention to the whole situation. As a result, some other easy problems have also not been solved for a long time. Without solving these problems, our agricultural production will be seriously hindered. Therefore, it is now very necessary to conduct education in the change of leadership style for the personnel in the leadership organs at all levels, especially the leading cadres. We must carry out an examination on this at the end of this year.

#### FUKIEN'S CHIH-KAO ENCOURAGES LATE RICE OUTPUT

OW121026Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Foochow--After reaping a good harvest of early rice this year, rural cadres and commune members in Fukien Province have made sustained and redoubled efforts to insure an increase in late rice output so that its per-mou yield will surpass that of early rice.

Fukien Province's late rice accounts for two-thirds of its total grain output for a whole year. However, late rice output has been low and unstable in the last few years. After reaping a good early rice harvest this year, the provincial party and revolutionary committees immediately started working to insure that late rice output this year will exceed early rice output.

During the crash-harvesting and sowing season, Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Ma Hsing-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, as well as other responsible persons, went to rural people's communes and production brigades to sum up advanced experiences in making late rice output surpass early rice output and to investigate problems existing in this regard. Then, the provincial revolutionary committee issued a circular calling for strengthening field management of the late rice crop.

Now many communes and production brigades have organized professional teams for the field management of late rice and have been enforcing the system of personal responsibility. Under this system a fixed number of personnel carry out specific tasks in a stated period of time according to prescribed quality standards and are given a fixed number of work points. They are doing a good job in applying fertilizer, managing irrigation facilities and preventing plant diseases and insect pests according to local conditions. All localities have already made preparations against possible autumn cold waves posing a threat to the late rice crop.

I. 13 Sep 78

G 4

PRC  
EAST REGION

#### SHANGHAI MACHINERY BUREAU HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING QUALITY

OW121351Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Together with the large-scale "Quality Month" activities that have been carried out throughout the municipality, the Shanghai Municipal No 1 Machinery and Electrical Equipment Bureau today called an on-the-spot meeting on quality improvement at the (Fengshou) tractor plant.

At the meeting, the masses were mobilized to expose and criticize the serious mistakes committed by some of the plant's leading cadres in winning honor by resorting to deceit, hoodwinking those at higher and lower levels and passing off shoddy products as quality ones. The plant's principal leading cadres and other personnel concerned were sternly dealt with so that they and others could draw a lesson from these mistakes and in order to promote the deepening of "Quality Month" activities in all units under the Machinery and Electrical Equipment Bureau.

The First Ministry of Machine Building this June issued a special circular stipulating that beginning on 1 July all machinery plants should not turn out products that are not up to standard. In early July, the ministry sent a special quality inspection team to Shanghai to check on the implementation of this stipulation.

The (Fengshou) tractor plant was one of the major units in Shanghai that was to be inspected. The party committee of the company [as heard] called a meeting to make arrangements for the inspection and called on all units under the company to take a serious attitude toward the inspection.

Knowing that their products were shoddy and that they could not pass inspection, leading cadres of the (Fengchou) tractor plant were greatly disturbed about the forthcoming inspection; they feared lest their products should be rated as shoddy. Taking a dishonest attitude and using dishonest means, they asked others to resort to deceit so that their products would pass inspection. This is how they coaxed the inspectors to give the honor that their 35-type (Fengshou) tractor meets 92.2 percent of its specifications in operation and maintenance.

(Chou Feng-ling), vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, and (Chou Pi), director of the industry and communications office under the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended and addressed the on-the-spot meeting. (Hu Pei-jan), secretary of the party committee of the Shanghai Municipal No 1 Machinery and Electrical Equipment Bureau, made a speech on behalf of the party committee.

At the meeting, (Chiang Chao), director of the Shanghai Municipal No 1 Machinery and Electrical Equipment Bureau, announced that those cadres who had committed serious mistakes by resorting to deceit and had taken a bad attitude toward their mistakes would be suspended from their posts and put under investigation. He also announced that an enterprise consolidating team would be sent to the plant, where it would mobilize the masses to further expose problems, thoroughly correct mistakes and consolidate the plant, with the improvement of product quality as the central task.

#### DPRK AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS SHANTUNG

SK130319Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Accompanied by (Shih Hsiang-sheng), vice president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and others, a 15-member Korean agricultural scientists delegation arrived in Tsinan on 9 September by train for a visit and inspection of Shantung Province.

The leader of the delegation is (Kim Pong-chin), deputy secretary of the Secretariat of the Korean State Administration Council, and the deputy leader is (Kim Won-chin), vice president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the station by Li Chen, vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Li Yuan-jung, vice chairman of the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned, including (Liu Wu-wen), (Chou Pao-jui), (Li Yung-chen) and (Chin Chieh).

The DPRK observed its 30th national day on 9 September. Chinese and Korean comrades felt all the more close to one another meeting on this brilliant day.

In the evening, Comrade Li Chen, on behalf of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a welcome banquet in honor of all the members of the delegation and extended the warmest holiday greetings to the Korean comrades-in-arms. Vice Chairman Li Chen and leader (Kim Pong-chin) spoke at the cordial and friendly banquet. On the occasion, Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms talked in a friendly manner, celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the great DPRK and wishing for increased consolidation and development of the militant unity and friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and agricultural scientific workers of the two countries.

After the banquet a Korean film "Reunion of Comrades-in-Arms" was presented.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI SPECIAL-GRADE TEACHERS--Shanghai, 5 Sep--Seventeen kindergarten and primary and middle school teachers have been designated "teachers of a special grade" by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and three teachers have received the honorary title "model class teachers." These decisions were announced at a recent meeting of educational workers in this city. The teachers, whose ages range from 33 to 63, have rich teaching experience and their achievements have come as a result of dedication to their work. The newly named special grade teachers include teachers of mathematics, physics, chemistry, Chinese and foreign languages and athletics. Ko Yuan-hsin, an athletics teacher of the number one primary school in Chulu Street, has trained quite a number of outstanding table tennis players. Among his students are Huang Hsi-ping, the 1978 women's singles national champion and Lu Yuan-sheng, who has won many international matches. [Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW]

SHANGHAI BIOCHEMISTRY SOCIETY--The Shanghai Municipal Biochemistry Society held a meeting on 26 August to mark its restoration. Attending the meeting were 500 biochemists from industrial, agricultural, medical, scientific research and educational fields. Wang Ying-lai, president of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute, spoke at the meeting. It was announced at the meeting that Wang Ying-lai was president and that (Tao Tien-ching), (Shen Shan-chiung) and (Shen Jen-chuan) were vice presidents of the Shanghai Municipal Biochemistry Society. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW]

## HUPEH OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT PROVINCIAL MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK121047Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts of speech by Han Ning-fu, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, at the provincial militia work conference: "We Must Raise Our Understanding, Understand Our Tasks, and Boldly Strengthen Militia Building"--date not given]

[Excerpts] I will now give my few opinions on how to implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference.

1. We must further raise our understanding regarding the strategic position of the militia. Guided by Chairman Mao's thinking on the people's war, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the party committee of the Wuhan PIA units, and through the common efforts of party committees at all levels, and the masses of cadres of the people's armed forces and militia, our province has repeatedly eliminated the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and scored great achievements in militia building. The quality of militiamen and their weapons and equipment have been greatly increased and improved. The military and political quality of the militia has also been greatly raised. However, we still behind the requirements put forward by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and behind the requirements for preparations against a future invasion. Our ideological understanding especially is not high enough. To do well in militia work, we must first raise our ideological understanding.

2. We must carry out militia work by focusing on realizing the general task for the new period. The general task for the new period stipulated by the 11th national party congress and the 5th NPC is the central task of the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This is also a central task of the militia. We must carry out militia work focusing on realizing this task.

Our main task now and for a certain period of time in the future is to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must mobilize the masses of militiamen to actively participate in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, to thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia work, eliminate their pernicious influence, and allow militia work to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In Hupeh, we must mobilize the militiamen to strive to fulfill the 3-year and 8-year plans and an initial 23-year imaginative plan for rapidly developing our province's national economy; build Hupeh into an industrial and agricultural production base; and consolidate a strategic rear base which stresses socialist large agriculture as its foundation and the iron and steel industry as its major point and which has a comparatively coordinated development in agriculture and light and heavy industry.

Militiamen are young and strong, and they are the backbones and a major force in production. Their major task is to do well in production. Failure to do well in production will mean no food and clothing. As a result, there will be no foundation for putting militia work on a solid basis politically, organizationally and militarily. In our militia work, we must first organize militiamen to participate in the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, and make full use of militiamen as a major force in production. We must also adhere to the principle of integrating labor power with armed strength and do well in putting militia work on a solid basis politically, organizationally and militarily.

3. We must carry forward the glorious tradition that the party commands the armed forces. In addition, we must really strengthen leadership over militia work. First secretaries of party committees at all levels must really put militia work on their important agendas and personally grasp the work. They must also grasp the work several times a year to score real achievements and become political commissars who are worthy of the reputation.



I. 13 Sep 78

H 2

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In the future, all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must strengthen leadership over military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments, take initiative in listening to their reports and help them solve problems existing in their work. We must also integrate militia building with the present revolution and production and grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. Propaganda, organization, trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasants, youth, women and other departments concerned must closely coordinate with each other to grasp militia work well.

To do well in militia work, we must also strengthen the leadership of the military system over militia work. The provincial military district, the military subdistricts, and the people's armed forces departments of various counties and towns are military departments equivalent in rank to that of the local party committees at the same level. They must actively become advisers of the local party committees, actively focus their work on and participate in the central task of realizing the general task for the new period, and do well in militia work.

#### KWANGTUNG PREFECTURE CONDUCTS RECTIFICATION

HK111225Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] With the help of a provincial CCP committee work group led by a responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee, the Chanchiang Prefectural CCP Committee conducted a rectification of work style in early June. Adhering to the spirit of Yen'an rectification, the people resolutely criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four together. During the rectification, "the people wholly and correctly studied and handled Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and stressed the solution to problems regarding changes in stand, viewpoints, ideology and feelings. As a result, they scored great achievements in the rectification, understood their thinking, strengthened the unity of the party, and were confident in doing the work of Chanchiang well, especially the work of promoting agriculture."

During the rectification, the Chanchiang Prefectural CCP Committee held a three-level cadre meeting and an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the prefectural CCP committee which lasted for more than a month. The provincial CCP committee work group and the prefectural CCP committee adopted three measures at the meeting: 1) all cadres of the prefectural organs were asked to give opinions, which were brought to the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the prefectural CCP committee by leaders of the prefectural departments, committees, offices and bureaus 2) on the basis of research and investigation, the Standing Committee of the prefectural CCP committee selected several typical cases, and distributed the case materials to the participants for reference. The participants were asked to study and analyze the cases to help members of the Standing Committee of the prefectural CCP committee raise their awareness 3) every member of the standing committee was asked to comment on the cases. "Because the participants made full use of democracy, the problems that existed in the 10th and 11th line struggles were fully exposed. As a result, the participants understood the fundamental reasons why Chanchiang Prefecture's work, especially agricultural production, had been backward for such a long time."

The participants used a Marxist stand and Marxist viewpoints and methods to analyze problems. Taking the Pai Chun-feng case as the example, the participants deeply exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The participants learned a good lesson and were deeply encouraged. Many comrades changed their stand, viewpoints, thinking and feelings after exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four of being real right and fake left.

I. 13 Sep 78

H 3

PHC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

To make the participants understand the facts and the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the enlarged Standing Committee revealed the historical background and other material regarding the case of the "southern route party" fished up by the gang of four. "Southern route party" refers to an underground organization of our party in the borders of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kweichow during the period between the war against Japan and the liberation of the whole country. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, a principal responsible person of Chanchiang Prefecture ordered the people to investigate the 'southern route party' problem in April and May of 1967, and gave a long namelist of a clique of traitors.

In February 1969, the party's prefectural revolutionary committee nucleus openly formulated a plan and mobilized the people to whip up an upsurge in dragging out the 'southern route party.' It considered the 'southern route party' as the primary and most dangerous enemy of Chanchiang Prefecture, and considered the dragging out of the 'southern route party' as deeply digging up the class enemies' base. In fact, the prefectural revolutionary committee treated the old revolutionary base as a beehive, and gave the people a month to suppress it. As a result, more than 100 leading cadres at or above county level were struck blows at and persecuted. Furthermore, a few thousand cadres and people were involved in this case, and some of the cadres and their family members died." The participants were shocked after analyzing the facts. They understood that this was a conspiracy of Lin Biao and the gang of four to strike down Premier Chou and Vice Chairman Yeh who led the party organizations in southern China. The participants unanimously urged that the decision against the people involved in this case be reversed. Those cadres who made mistakes in the case also made self-criticism and explained the whole thing.

#### HAINAN RALLY REVERSES VERDICT ON TRUMPED-UP CASE

HK120639Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Haikow Municipal CCP Committee recently held a municipal rally of cadres, teachers, staff and workers to repeal the verdict on the so-called "Haikow branch of the Kwangtung anti-communist and national salvation corps" case which was trumped-up because of the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It rehabilitated 205 persecuted cadres, teachers, staff and workers and implemented the party's policies. Tou Ying-chun, deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and (Chou Hsun-tang), (Li Cheng), (Sun Ko-chieh) and (Li Yu-chieh), responsible persons of the Haikow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. (Chou Hsun-tang) deputy secretary of the Haikow Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, read the decision on reversing the verdict on the trumped-up case of the "Haikow branch of the Kwangtung anti-communist and national salvation corps."

The so-called "anti-communist and national salvation corps" was an astonishing trumped-up case on the culture and education front in Haikow Municipality in 1968 during the period of "cleaning up the class ranks." It was dished up by extorting confessions and giving credence to them under the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The principal responsible person of the culture and education section of the Political Department of the Haikow Municipal Revolutionary Committee at that time disobeyed the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee concerning "cleaning up the class ranks." He wrongly put forward the slogan of "dealing sure, accurate and relentless blows, with the main emphasis on relentlessness," and babbled: "No matter what means we adopt, as long as we discover the targets to be cleaned up, we have made an achievement."

Under the influence of the erroneous line, some of the people dealing with the case suspected that a Kwangtung aquatic product school teacher joined a reactionary organization.

I. 13 Sep 78

H 4

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

When the teacher denied the charge, they severely punished and tortured him. They forced the teacher to admit at their prodding that he had joined the "anti-communist and national salvation corps." They then tried other various suspects.

Within just a few months, the trumped-up case of the so-called "anti-communist and national corps" dished up by them involved 203 people including 34 middle and primary schools in Haikow Municipality, 14 units dealing with public health, finance, trade and united front work, and 11 schools in various localities on Hainan Island. Among the victims were 25 cadres at and above the level of deputy section heads and middle school principals.

The trumped-up case of the so-called "anti-communist and national salvation corps" was reinvestigated by the Haikow Municipal Revolutionary Committee on 18 August 1969 and the verdict on the case repealed. However, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the verdict on the trumped-up case was not openly reversed, and victims and those persecuted to death were not openly rehabilitated, and the party's policies were not implemented. To penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, to eliminate their remnant poison and influence, and to implement the party's policies, the Haikow Municipal CCP Committee decided to reverse the verdict on the trumped-up case of the "Haikow branch of the Kwangtung anti-communist and national salvation corps."

#### BRIEFS

KWANGSI MEETING ON QUALITY--The Kwangsi Chuang Regional Industry and Communications Office recently held a regional on-the-spot meeting to promote product quality in the Kueilin instrument measuring and tool cutting plant. Over 1,550 people from 416 units attended the meeting. During the meeting, the participants summed up and popularized the experience of the Kueilin instrument measuring and tools cutting plant in producing high quality products. The meeting commended some advanced enterprises which have done a relatively better job of producing high quality products. It also adopted concrete measures for launching "Quality Month" activities in September. The region is currently launching a mass movement to inspect and promote product quality. The masses of staff and workers on the regional industry and communications front are determined to catch up with or overtake the national advanced level and to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with distinguished achievements. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 78 HK.]

## TIBET'S JEN JUNG PARTICIPATES IN AUTUMN HARVESTING

OW120929Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 9 September, cadres, staff members and workers of party and government organizations of the autonomous region and Lhasa Municipality and commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Tibet, more than 2,400 people in all, went to (Fanti) commune in Chengkuan District, Lhasa Municipality, to participate in autumn harvesting. They were filled with joy for victory.

The 9th of September was the second anniversary of the death of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. The office cadres, staff members and workers, PLA commanders and fighters and commune members who took part in autumn harvesting commemorated the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's passing with concrete actions. They did a good, fast harvesting job and implemented Chairman Mao's instruction of taking grain as the key link.

Leading party, government and army comrades in the autonomous region and Lhasa Municipality Jen Jung, Kuo Hsi-lan, Je Ti, Chen Cho, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Chiao Chia-chin and Lo Ming, and responsible comrades of organizations directly under the autonomous region and Lhasa Municipality participated in autumn harvesting on 9 September.

Wise leader Chairman Hua inspected (Fanti) commune 3 years ago. Under Chairman Hua's attention, the commune, in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, has conscientiously implemented Chairman Hua's instructions that it is necessary to promote scientific farming, make all necessary preparations for agricultural mechanization and so forth. In the past 2 years or so, the commune has built two small hydroelectric power stations, set up an agricultural-scientific network at the commune and brigade levels, (?repaired) or bought 52 agricultural machines, including tractors, harvesters, water pumps and threshers, and mechanized farming on 94 percent of the commune's land. The commune's agricultural production has increased continuously.

Jen Jung, first secretary of the regional party committee, and other leading comrades labored with the cadres and commune members. They happily talked about the excellent situation in agricultural production this year.

In the past few days, cadres, staff members and workers of party, government and army organizations and PLA commanders and fighters have, braving (?heat) and storms, gone to various people's communes in suburban Lhasa and participated in autumn harvesting. Since 1 September, they have contributed more than 8,500 man-days of work.

## YUNNAN DAILY COMMENTATOR STRESSES NEED FOR PRODUCT QUALITY

HK081255Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 HK

[Report on YUNNAN DAILY 7 September commentator's article: "We Must Always Give First Place to Product Quality"]

[Excerpts] The article notes: After the past few months of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, firmly grasping rectification, launching the movement to learn from Taching in industry and implementing the 30 articles on industry, and particularly after studying the circular of the State Economic Commission on launching "Quality Month" activities, many industrial departments and enterprises in Yunnan have obtained a better picture of the great importance of giving first place of product quality as well as of the inherent political and economic significance of doing so. They have [words indistinct] the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the principle of giving first place to product quality and the grave consequences they caused.



They have also made marked achievements in taking product quality as the task and in strengthening enterprise management.

The article pointed out: The current problem is that the principle of persistently giving first place to quality has not been really [word indistinct] or firmly established in the minds of the leadership of some of our departments and enterprises. For a fairly long period, the national economy was on the verge of collapse because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In regard to the issue of the production, supply and marketing of industrial products, there was the phenomenon of supply not meeting the demand. Many products were in short supply. This [words indistinct] has gradually deepened in the thinking of the leading comrades of some of our departments and enterprises. They always believed that since there was a shortage of their own products and since materials were in short supply, there would be a demand for their products regardless of their quality. If you do not want them, someone else will. We say that this is a serious internal wound inflicted by the gang of four on some of our comrades.

It has been nearly 3 years since the gang of four were smashed and the people of China are striving to march toward the four modernizations. Amid a situation of all people enthusiastically competing with each other for speed, of backward units striving to catch up with the advanced and of advanced units striving to make further progress, production has been revived and greatly developed. We will definitely put still more emphasis on the quality of products. Whenever the collectives or commune members purchase products, they will prefer something which is inexpensive but of good quality. Who will want goods which are expensive and of poor quality?

Our thinking must meet the requirements of the new situation. We must quickly cure our internal wounds and take product quality seriously. We must never do anything perfunctorily.

#### BRIEFS

TACHING AWARDS IN KWEICHOW--The Kweichow nomination and prize-giving rally for the Kweiyang area's 1977 Taching-type enterprises and advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching was held in Kweiyang. On behalf of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kweiyang area delegation made the nominations and presented prizes. Hsu Chien-sheng, (Shih Kuang-chi), (Li Chang-chen), Tsung Hui-tzu, (Chang Hung-fang), Liu Teshan and (Huang Chih-hsing), responsible comrades of various provincial and municipal circles of the party, government and army, attended the rally. Tsung Hui-tzu, deputy secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee and deputy leader of the Kweiyang area delegation, announced the opening of the rally at 1500. (Jao Piao), vice chairman of the Kweichow Construction Committee and deputy leader of the Kweiyang area delegation, read the decision of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on the nomination of Taching-type enterprises at the rally. (Li Chang-chen), secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee and deputy leader of the Kweiyang area delegation, next read the namelists of the 1977 Taching-type enterprises and advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching in the Kweiyang area. Hsu Chien-sheng, (Shih Kuang-chi), (Li Chang-chen), Tsung Hui-tzu, (Chang Hung-fang), (Pai Chia-kou), (Li Ping), (Jao Piao), (?Li Pen-shiang) and (Liu Chien), responsible comrades of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee and leaders of the Kweiyang area delegation, personally presented flags and certificates of commendation to various advanced representatives. Hsu Chien-sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, first secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee and leader of the Kweiyang area delegation, spoke at the rally. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 HK]

I. 13 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

K 1

LIU TZU-HUO ATTENDS HOPEI MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

OW121056Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei Provincial Militia Work Conference was recently held in Shihchiachuang, our provincial capital. The conference conscientiously relayed and studied the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference, criticized in depth the counter-revolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in undermining militia building, summed up and compared notes on militia work in Hopei, further clarified the policy and task of restoring and carrying forward the glorious tradition of militia work and strove to strengthen militia building in the new historical period. The conference was convened under the auspices of the provincial CCP committee and the party committee of the provincial military district.

Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial party committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Ma Hui, secretary of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district; Tseng Mei, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district; and Ko Min, political commissar of the provincial military district; as well as responsible persons of the mass work section under the Political Department of the Peking military region and various PLA units stationed in Hopei, attended the conference. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou gave an important speech at the conference. Comrade Tseng Mei delivered a report, entitled: "Restore and Carry Forward the Fine Traditions of Militia Work and Strive To Strengthen Militia Building." Comrade Ma Hui delivered a summing up speech. (Wang Jui-ching), political commissar of the Paoting Military Subdistrict, and 10 other comrades introduced their experience in carrying out militia work in the new period.

The conference emphatically pointed out: To do a good job of militia work in the new historical period, we need to strengthen party leadership over militia work. Having the entire party pay attention to military affairs and turning the entire nation into soldiers is our party's glorious tradition and our fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in militia work. The conference decided to restore the system of having first secretaries of prefectural, county and municipal party committees serve concurrently as first political commissars of military subdistrict, county and municipal people's armed forces departments. We need to have principal leading comrades of military subdistrict, county and municipal people's armed forces departments take part in the work of party committees at equivalent levels. People's armed forces departments at all levels, which are the military affairs departments of local party committees at the same level, must take the initiative in giving advice to local party committees and actively take part in and strive to do a good job on the party's central work. The provincial military district, military subdistricts and people's armed forces must concentrate their thought and energy on carrying out militia work. We expect all PLA ground, navy and air force units stationed in our province, which have rendered great assistance to militia work and which have actively supported militia building in various fields in Hopei, to make still greater contributions to militia work in our province.

INNER MONGOLIA PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE CLOSES

SK110035Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Congress of Advanced Units and Model Workers on the Public Security and Peace Preserving Front successfully closed on 6 September after a period of 6 days.

Present at the closing ceremony of the congress were responsible persons of the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional party, government and military organs, including Yu Tai-chung, Wang To, Teng Chun-ching, (Li Wen) Hsueh Chin-lien, Wu En, Chang Peng-tu, Yun Shih-ying and (Tseng Wu-kang). Also attending the ceremony were representatives from the Public Security Ministry; responsible persons of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court and the regional people's procurators office and responsible comrades of the various departments, committees and offices of the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees and of the autonomous regional trade union, CYL and women's federation.

During the meeting, representatives sincerely studied and discussed the important speech made by Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee at the opening ceremony of the meeting and the report given by Comrade Yun Shih-ying, vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and director of the autonomous regional Public Security Bureau entitled: "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Vigorously Strengthen Public Security Work and Strive to Defend the Smooth Realization of the New Period's General Task."

The congress put forward the main tasks for the present and for some time to come in the future for public security and peace preserving work as follows:

Under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the party committees at all levels, efforts should be made to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and to study hard the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

It is necessary to combine study and criticism with summing up experiences, to further clarify the right and wrong in political line, to thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence of the gang of four, to totally and accurately implement the line, principle, policy and method charted by Chairman Mao in regard to public security work and the important instructions given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on public security work and to carry out over all consolidation, restoration and enhancement of managing public security work. Thus we must bring about a brand-new look of social order and make great contributions to achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link in running the country well and to the smooth realization of the new period's general task.

The congress held: To quickly push forward public security work, it is necessary to do a good job in further building and consolidating the public security and peace preserving contingent.

The congress pointed out: It is necessary to further strengthen the struggle against enemies and the management of public security work, to rapidly enhance the basic work at grass-root levels, to vigorously consolidate traffic order, do a good job in traffic management and strengthen the work of fighting fires.

At the closing ceremony, Comrade Chang Peng-tu, vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, read the regional revolutionary committee's resolutions naming some public security substations "Tung Lai-type" and conferring Red flag titles on some units on the public security and peace preserving front. First Secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee Yu Tai-chung, amid warm applause and grand music, awarded silk banners and prized to 14 "Tung Lai-type" public security substations, 16 Red flag units and advanced units and model workers in various localities.

The congress unanimously adopted a list of delegates to the upcoming national congress of advanced units and persons on the public security front and a proposal put forward by the autonomous regional congress of advanced units and persons on the public security and peace preserving front.

Amid warm applause, Comrade Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered a speech, and Comrade Yun Shih-ying, vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and director of the regional public security bureau, made a closing address.

#### INNER MONGOLIA DAILY Editorial

SK110041Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts of INNER MONGOLIA DAILY editorial: "Strengthen Public Security Work and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The congress of advanced units and model workers of our region's public security and peace preserving departments has come to a victorious close. This congress stressed the earnest implementation of wise leader Chairman Hua's important instruction on strengthening public security work and the socialist legal system, took exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, summed up and exchanged experiences, commended advanced units and individuals and set up exemplary models.

Very good results were achieved by the congress. We are convinced that the congress will certainly promote the triumphant advance of our region's public security and peace preserving work along Chairman Mao's line.

The mass line is the basic line for public security work. That is, public security work must be based on extensive mass work. Without the conscious action and extensive support of the masses, it is impossible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is therefore imperative to mobilize and rely on the masses to make our public security work a real success.

To do public security work successfully, we must give full play to the function of the organs of proletarian dictatorship. We must go all out to strengthen the struggle against the enemy and strengthen the administrative work for public security in society. We must rely on the masses to deal resolute blows at active counterrevolutionaries, those landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements making vengeful counterattacks, and criminals, embezzlers, grafters, speculators and ringleaders of those elements engaged in beating, smashing and looting. Administrative work on public security in society must be consolidated, restored and strengthened in an all-round way so as to bring about a still better state of public security and social order.

A key task in doing public security work well is to strengthen party leadership. Public security organs are the peace preserving departments of the party committees and are charged with the important mission of struggling against the enemy. They must be placed under the direct leadership and strict supervision of the party.

Located at the outpost for combating revisionism, our region serves as the northern gate of the motherland and occupies a very important strategic position.



Public security organs at all levels and the vast numbers of cadres, policemen and other workers on the public security and peace preserving front are requested to go all out, aim high and work in a down-to-earth way so as to bring about a still better state of public security and social order for realizing the four modernizations. They should strive courageously to achieve great results in 3 years in grasping the key link in running the country well and insure the smooth fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

#### INNER MONGOLIA SECRETARY DISCUSSES CRITERIA FOR TRUTH

SK110015X Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee held a study report meeting of leading cadres at and above (?bureau) level on the afternoon of 5 September. At the meeting, Comrade (Huang En-chin) of the party school of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee introduced his experiences while attending the discussion meeting on the issue of the relation between truth and practice convened by the Philosophy Research Institute and the Editorial Department of PHILOSOPHY STUDY of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He also dwelled on his own understanding of study.

Secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee Comrade Wang To delivered an important speech at the meeting.

Comrade Wang To emphatically pointed out: The relationship between truth and practice is a major controversial issue on the theoretical front throughout the country at present. This is not only a theoretical issue but also an issue having vital bearing on the ideological and political lines of our party. Discussion of this issue has a vital bearing on the fundamental attitude one takes toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, on whether one genuinely holds high Chairman Mao's great banner or only holds it for show, and on whether one can continuously advance along the proletarian revolutionary road set by Chairman Mao. It is a major issue with vital bearing on whether the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four can be carried through to the end, whether we can end turmoil, restore order and eliminate pernicious influence ideologically, theoretically and in line, whether the general task for the new period can be fulfilled and whether the four socialist modernizations can be realized as soon as possible. In a word, it is a major issue having vital bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the country.

In his speech, Comrade Wang To dwelled mainly on four points:

1. It is necessary to adhere to the basic principle of Marxism--practice is the only criterion for testing truth.

Comrade Wang To said: That practice is the only criterion for testing truth was originally a basic common tenet of Marxism. All comrades present here have already studied this. However, because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, this issue was confused to a great extent, causing very serious results. Only by adhering to the idea that practice is the only criterion for testing truth can we clarify ideology and line, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and defend the purity of Marxism.

2. Adhering to the idea that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is of great immediate significance in fighting well the third campaign and carrying the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

Comrade Wang To said: The important task in the third campaign is to clarify rights and wrongs and end turmoil and restore order ideologically, theoretically and in line. We now have the question of what we should regard as the criterion for judging right and wrong.

In light of actual events in Inner Mongolia, Comrade Wang To exposed and criticized Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers for their crimes of completely negating the brilliant achievements scored in the 19 years before the Great Cultural Revolution by Inner Mongolia region, creating false, trumped-up cases and unjustified verdicts during the Great Cultural Revolution [words indistinct] and attack and persecuting vast numbers of cadres and masses. Comrade Wang To clearly explained that only by adhering to the basic principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is it possible to end turmoil, restore order and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

3. Adhering to the idea that practice is the only criterion for testing truth is of great far-reaching significance in fulfilling the general task for the new period and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Wang To said: On the road of the new Long March, we will meet many [words indistinct] new questions. We should solve these questions [words indistinct] with Marxist methods and from a Marxist point of view, while persisting in the revolutionary spirit of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality and in accordance with the principle of combining theory with practice.

4. Strengthen leadership over study work. It is necessary to comprehensively and accurately master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, so as to adapt our ideology to the needs of the general task for the new period.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang To called on leading cadres at various levels to pay great attention to the discussion of this issue, to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's speech at the enlarged work conference of the party Central Committee and important documents of the All-Army Political Work Conference, earnestly study our revolutionary teacher's theory on the issue of the relationship between truth and practice, and pay attention to and read the important articles related to the issue of the relationship between truth and practice published in newspapers. By doing so we can gain control of weapons to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end on the basis of reality, eliminate their pernicious influence and bring all positive forces into play to make due contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

He urged leading comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus to conscientiously investigate their study and the study of their own units, find out where they lag behind and work out measures to practically improve their study. It is also necessary to closely combine the study and discussion of the relationship between truth and practice with various current tasks so as to accelerate the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and develop it in depth, end turmoil and restore order in a better manner and promote various work to advance victoriously along the 11th national party congress line.

I. 13 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

NORTHEAST CHINA POWER NETWORK IMPROVES, LI TE-SHENG VISITS

OW121407Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Striving to build itself into a Taching-type enterprise, the northeast China power network has fully mobilized the masses to achieve a vigorous consolidation, with solving the long-standing problem of its operating on a low cycle as the main task. After 4 months of hard work, the network's cycle was restored to the state-designated level on 29 June, putting an end to the network's operating for 8 years on a low cycle. For over 1 month now, its cycle has been steadily kept at 50 cycles per second with an error of less than 0.5 plus or minus, an advanced level in our country.

The northeast China power network, the biggest in China, always operated on a normal cycle in the past. However, because of the gang of four's interference and sabotage, over the past several years it failed to install the planned generators which could produce some 2 million kilowatts. Its centralized and unified management and planned power consumption were also disrupted, resulting in unplanned power generation, unchecked power consumption, noncoordination and a continuous drop in the network's operating cycle over the years.

In 1979, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou took note of the shortage in power supply and ordered that the principle of planned power consumption, power conservation and power plants run by the masses be effected. The sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning and some others did their utmost to oppose this and turned into targets of criticism all those leading persons and coordinators who implemented Premier Chou's instruction, thereby causing a lack of coordination and drop in the network's cycle.

In 1976, the sworn follower and cohorts of the gang of four in the northeast provinces denounced as "dictatorship by ministries" the State Council's No 114 document on strengthening the network's centralized management, thereby causing a continuous drop in its cycle and forcing it into a crisis ever since.

The cycle is the most vital quality index of power output. The network's low cycle not only caused serious trouble for the itself but also a decrease in production efficiency, a rise in power consumption per product and an increased number of inferior products or rejects in all the factories that use its power. These factories sometimes were forced to resort to miscellaneous sources of power supply, which of course affected their production.

To solve the low-cycle problem, the network called various kinds of meetings to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four's sabotage of power supply, publicize and implement the State Council's relevant documents and sum up both negative and positive experiences in order to differentiate between right and wrong with regard to line. Staff members and workers of the network thus came to understand that to restore the cycle to normal was an important aspect of the implementation of the 30-point decision on industrial development as well as of the consolidation of the network. They also realized that the normal cycle was the important indicator for a Taching-type power network. Thus they were determined to overcome all difficulties to achieve the standard cycle.

Comrade Li Te-sheng, chief of the leading group of the northeast China power network, attached great importance to the task of normalizing the cycle and made arrangements and ordered a mobilization for raising the cycle.

I. 13 Sep 78

L 2

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

On 1 July, shortly after the network had restored its cycle to the state-designated level, Comrade Li Te-sheng came to the northeast China power network's main control room to extend congratulations and best regards.

#### HEILUNGKIANG RESCUES AUTUMN HARVEST FROM FROST

OW121132Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Text] A number of places in our province have successfully combated the year's first frost and protected 18 million mou of major autumn crops from frost.

Our first onset of frost occurred in the north of our province on 30 August. Later, on 5, 6 and 7 September communes in 21 counties and municipalities experienced frost. To successfully combat this frost attack, cadres and commune members, as well as state farm workers in prefectures, counties and communes all worked hard on the first line of defence against frost. On the evening of 5 September, (Ni Yung-kang), secretary of the Hailun County CCP Committee, and six other leading comrades went to major frost defense areas and plots in 11 communes, (Kulung) and (Tungfanghung) communes included, to give on-the-spot direction. On that very night, some 58,800 mou of the 73,500 mou of crops under frost attack in the county were protected from frost.

In the struggle against frost, all trades and services have given consideration to the overall situation and supported all localities with antifrost materials and tools made available on a crash basis. The party committee of Taching oilfield delivered 6,800 tons of crude oil to 13 oil-short places before 5 September. The provincial fuel company from 30 August to 1 September delivered 500 tons of asphalt to remote areas where transportation posed a serious problem. All the timber processing plants under the provincial General Forest Bureau gave top priority to supplying sawdust needed for preparing antifrost material. The provincial supply and marketing cooperative delivered some 20,000 tons of nitric acid in good time. The provincial industry and communications office issued 1,000 tons of (?pump) oil in support of the struggle. The Chichihaerh and Harbin railway bureaus shipped antifrost materials on an emergency basis.

After the initial victory over frost, the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on the evening of 7 September called another telephone conference, pointing out that Heilungkiang would have a frost-free period of 3 or 4 days from 7 to 11 or 12 September, during which all localities should fully prepare to combat a second attack of frost. The conference also instructed all party committees to give priority to the current frost problem and deal effectively with it. It emphasized that negligence or lack of vigilance would not be tolerated.

#### KIRIN COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON STUDENT ADMISSIONS WORK

SK101355Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] In our province the 1978 enrollment work for institutions of higher education has already entered the stage of student admission. The student enrollment departments of the various prefectures, municipalities and counties, on the basis of the minimum passing mark established, are informing the qualified students to get physical examinations. In the meantime, scores of the applicants are being published through various media.



This is the second year since the examination system for institutions of higher education was reformed after the smashing of gang of four, and the first year we have adopted the system of unified examination questions and unified assessment standards throughout the country. There were more than 180,000 applicants for the institutions of higher education throughout the province; their examination scores are remarkably better than last year. According to preliminary figures, there are 3,000 applicants whose total score in arts and science subjects exceeds 340 points, and 2,335 applicants in our province are applying for the key colleges in the country. It is also encouraging that a number of excellent youth have emerged who have good basic knowledge in all fields and are worthy to be cultivated.

In the 1977 entrance examination for institutions of higher education applicants making excellent scores were mostly 1966 and 1967 graduates of senior middle schools. Among those scoring good marks this year, quite a number are graduates of this year or students still studying senior middle schools. These are the rich achievements on the education front, which are scored by grasping the key link in running schools well and by eliminating chaos and restoring order. They give full expression to the initial success in making great and quick improvement on the education front.

To do good jobs of political examination, physical examination and student admission, the Kirin Provincial Student Enrollment Committee held a meeting which conveyed the guidelines of relevant conferences of the Ministry of Education, discussed and studied the principles and policies for student admission work in our province and made specific arrangements for the work. The meeting insisted that it is necessary to keep to the principle of assessing applicants in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically and of enrolling the best of the examinees. On the premise that they meet the political-quality and health-condition requirements, it is also necessary to enroll the best students for different academic level programs according to their examination scores and by taking consideration of their desires.

The provincial student enrollment committee called on the student enrollment departments at the various levels to strengthen the concept of the legal system, resolutely oppose and guard against any evil trend, and commend those cadres and working personnel who dare to adhere to principles and standards in handling student enrollment work. Those who try to enter through the back door or commit malpractice in the enrollment work should be resolutely investigated and treated severely.

The provincial student enrollment committee called on education and student enrollment departments at the various levels, under the leadership of the local party committees and in coordination with trade unions, communist youth leagues, women's federations, educated youth organizations and other departments, to effectively enhance the ideological education among the applicants and their parents so that they can take a correct view with regard to going to college and engaging in production, be prepared for either with a red heart, and do what the motherland wants them to do. Those students whose scores are relatively good should guard against arrogance and rashness and continue to do well. Those students whose scores fail to reach the minimum required mark should not be discriminated against, but encouraged to study perseveringly and improve their scientific and cultural levels.

The meeting also made over-all arrangements for student admission work.

SHENSI DAILY URGES PROMOTION OF WHEAT CULTIVATION

HK090906Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Sep 78 HK

[Report on SHENSI DAILY short commentary: "We Must Do Well in Planting Sufficient Wheat"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The short commentary noted: The season for planting wheat has arrived. Grasping the opportunity to do well in preparing and in planting sufficient wheat in a timely fashion is the basis for reaping a bumper summer grain harvest next year. It is also an important task in the current agricultural production in Shensi. Wheat is the staple grain crop of Shensi. The yield of wheat is of very great concern to annual agricultural production. When we reap a bumper wheat harvest, we shall have a reliable guarantee for reaping a bumper agricultural harvest.

Shensi has had continuous decreases in wheat yields over the past 2 years. As a result, we were put in a seriously passive position. The issue of agriculture is a great issue concerning the overall situation. To realize the plan to increase next year's grain yield, we must first reap a bumper summer harvest. This will not only greatly influence the whole national economy, but it will also be of important political significance. The party organizations at all levels must understand this issue in the light of the strategy to implement the plan to grasp the key link in bringing about great order across the land and to fulfill the general task for the new period. They must vigorously develop wheat production in order to promote the rapid development of Shensi's agricultural production.

The current most urgent task is to do well at grasping autumn sowing. Various localities must seriously implement the planned cultivated area and do everything possible to enhance the quality of sowing.

Before autumn sowing, they must widely mobilize the masses to conduct mass movements to sum up, inspect and appraise various preparations for farming. They must overcome the fear of difficulties, of relaxing their efforts and of being blindly optimistic. They must really attach ideological importance to autumn sowing, implement various measures and insure a yield increase.

At present, the deficiency in base manure and seed manure is an outstanding problem which has adversely affected the quality of sowing. Various localities must firmly grasp the time before sowing and mobilize the masses to vigorously launch various activities to collect and deliver manure and do everything possible to prepare adequate base manure for autumn sowing. At the same time, they must promote stocktaking and use all chemical fertilizers for seed manure.

To do well in promoting autumn sowing, the key link lies in strengthening leadership. The leading cadres at all levels must personally take action and grasp autumn sowing. They must lead various cadres to go down deep into the frontline of production and seriously implement with the masses the spirit of various important documents circulated by the party Central Committee concerning the experiences of Hsianghsiang County and the problems of Hsuni County. In connection with reality, they must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four.

They must pay attention to implementing various rural economic policies and be concerned about the livelihood of the masses. They must fully mobilize the activism of the cadres and masses to develop socialism in a big way, resolutely do well in fighting the battle of autumn sowing and strive to reap a great bumper summer grain harvest next year.

I. 13 Sep 78

M 2

PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

# NCNA FEATURES RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE IN SINKIANG

OW081421Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

["Sinkiang Region Improves Rural Medical Service"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Urunchi, September 8 (HSINHUA)--Just over half the medical workers in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in northwest China are working in the rural areas. The policy of making medical facilities available to the rural population as close as possible to their place of work means that now 59 percent of the regions hospital beds are in their rural areas.

Sinkiang is a vast, sparsely populated region, much of it being desert, semi-desert or grassland. More than ten nationalities live there.

The striking improvements that have been made in primary health care there since liberation are due mainly to the introduction of a network of trained medical workers with adequate facilities and up-to-date equipment. In 1949 the entire region had only 348 medical workers, including a mere 18 trained doctors. Now there are 5,760 doctors in a total of 48,621 medical workers and 2,534 medical centres of various kinds spread throughout the region.

In the past the remote areas had no access to trained medical help. Now chous, prefectures and counties have their own hospitals, quarantine stations, medical centres and health centres for mothers and children.

In the early post-liberation days, the entire region had only two poor-quality X-ray machines and four microscopes. Now shared between the 80 or so counties in the region are a supply of milliamperage X-ray, electro-cardiographs and ultrasonic wave machines and fleets of ambulances. The county hospitals are able to deal with any ranging from minor injuries or complaints to emergencies such as burns or replanting severed limbs.

Commune clinics give advice on medical care, antenatal care and child care and train ordinary workers in medical skills. The region has more than 600 such clinics. The state has given assistance to providing clinics with X-ray machines for routine tests and with operating and other medical equipment.

Yumai commune hospital in Aketao is one such rural hospital. It is situated in a green valley at the foot of the Pamir range on the western border of Sinkiang. The hospital has 100 beds and is staffed by 37 medical personnel of Uighur, Khalkhas, Han and Tajik nationalities. The hospital can do routine operations and give emergency treatment to critical cases. The medical staff do rounds that involve visiting production brigades out in the grasslands.

The barefoot doctor system has changed the whole picture of public health in this area. Clinics have been set up in production brigades and public health stations in production teams. There are now 26,000 barefoot doctors and midwives. These people do regular labouring work as part of the collective and also take care of the health of the people they work with. Their professional competence is upgraded by experience and through short training courses. Now the itinerant herdsmen of the grasslands have their own barefoot doctors to take care of them wherever they go.

The health and quarantine stations are responsible for dealing with endemic or contagious diseases. They have treated some 200,000 people spread through counties for ringworm, a common disease in Sinkiang, and registered a cure in 95 per cent of cases. This achievement was cited at the National Science Conference last March.

Efforts are now being made to train more medical personnel from among minority nationalities. Medical colleges and research institutes of traditional minority nationalities medicine have been set up in Sinkiang. Medical journals are published in Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian languages. A Sinkiang peoples health publishing house was set up for this purpose in 1976. Also each year a large number of students and medical personnel of minority nationalities are sent to Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan and other places for further studies.

The state has been steadily increasing its expenditure on medical and health work in Sinkiang. Recent annual state expenditure on health for the region is about [word indistinct] times than in the early days of liberation.

Birth control and two-children families are encouraged for the majority Han people. State policy however encourages a growth in population among the minority nationalities. Prior to liberation their populations had dwindled away, in some cases almost to the point of extinction. Now the pride and strength of the various nationalities is returning as their populations grow. In Sinkiang since 1949 the population of the Uighur people has risen by 66 percent, the Kazakh by 80 percent, the Khalkhas by 46 percent, the Tajik by 66 percent, the Mongolians by 100 percent and the Sibos by 110 percent.

The general health of the Sinkiang people has seen a great improvement following on from large scale land reclamation in the desert area, livestock raising, the introduction of industrial centres and oil drilling. These developments have brought a rise in living standards and made possible the vast increase in medical facilities for all the people who live there.

#### BRIEFS

SINKIANG BAIRAM FESTIVAL--Urumchi, Sep 6--Moslems of various nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, northwest China, yesterday celebrated the Bairam festival, the end of the annual fasting period. Cadres and people of Han nationality visited families of Uighur, Akazakh, Hui, Kirghiz, Tajik, Uzbek and Tartar nationalities to extend holiday greetings to them. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW]

NINGSIA SUMMER GRAIN--Yinchuan, 5 Sep--Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region has reaped a bumper summer grain harvest on more than 5.3 million mou of croplands. Grain production in the autonomous region increased 20 percent over 1977. The success is attributed to better field management. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW] The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in northwest China had a good harvest of summer grain crops, mainly spring wheat, from its 370,000 hectares of land. Total output was 20 percent up on last year. One of the main spring wheat producing areas in China, Ningsia has this year installed more electric pumping facilities with the aid of the state and has improved field management. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW]



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